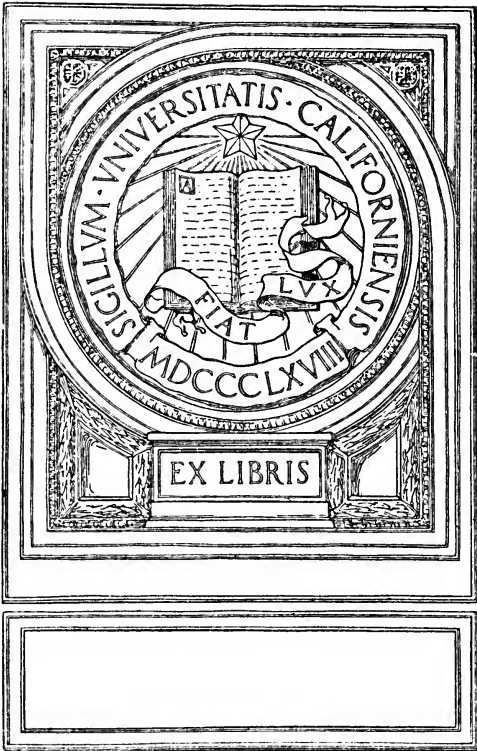
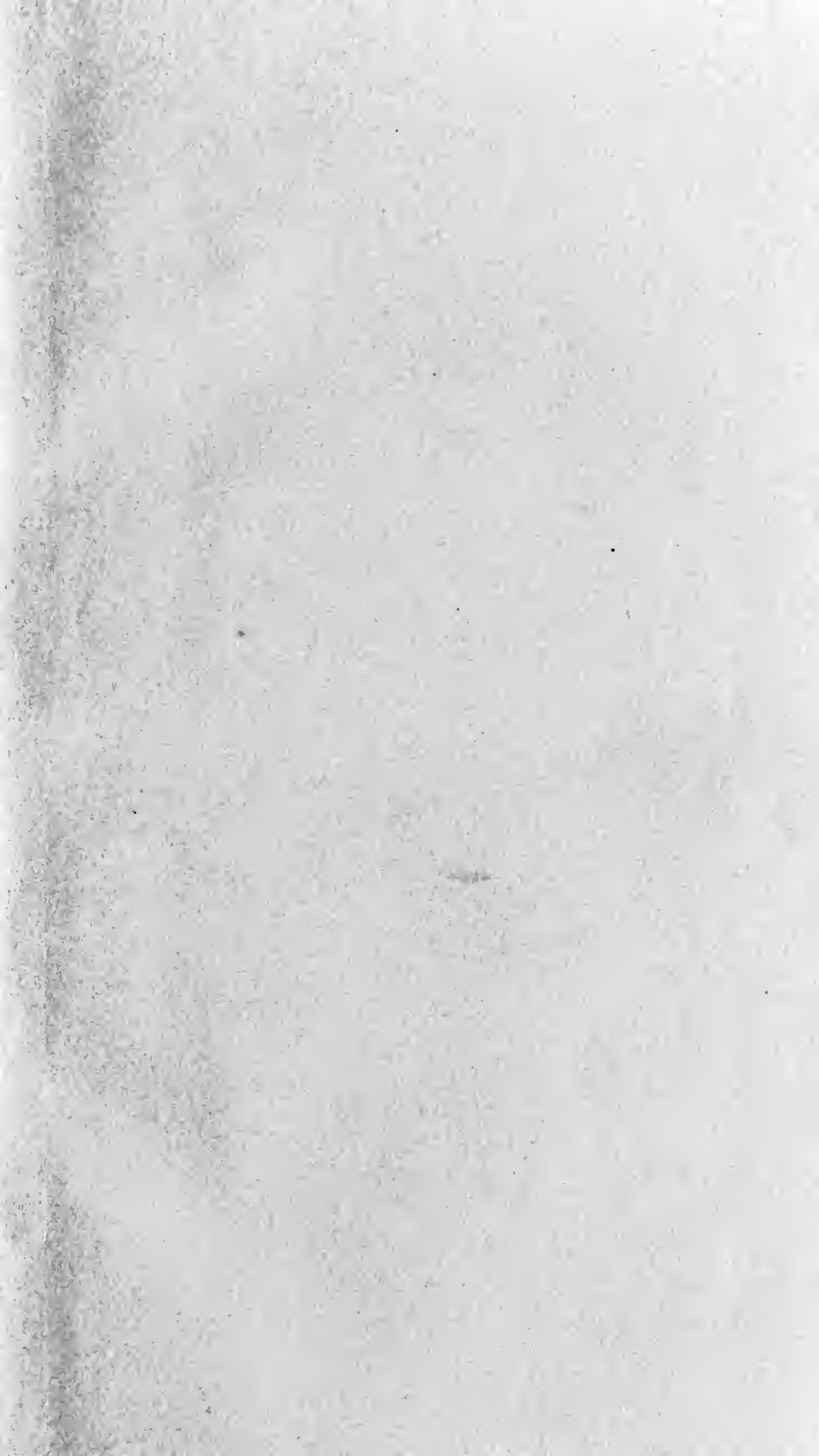


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BEATRIJS

"

A MIDDLE DUTCH LEGEND

EDITED FROM THE ONLY EXISTING MANUSCRIPT
IN THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT THE HAGUE
WITH A GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION, NOTES
AND A GLOSSARY

BY

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PREFACE

THIS book would not have been prepared without the friendly suggestion and encouragement of Dr. W. A. Craigie, President of the Philological Society. Students of the English language are indebted to him for his interest in those Teutonic languages which, by their closer relationship to the Anglo-Saxon tongue, are more likely than High German to increase our knowledge of the history of the English language. If this concise manual of Middle Dutch may prove a useful contribution to that comparative study of which Dr. Craigie is the chief promoter, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for my labours.

Readers will find little difficulty in consulting the book, so that directions for its use seem superfluous. I have not been sparing in cross-references, which will prove helpful to beginners. All the examples given in the grammar have been carefully chosen from the text of the *Beatrijs*. For the meanings of the words quoted the reader may consult the glossary at the end of the volume, and from this glossary he is referred back to the paragraphs in the grammar which give him information concerning the phonetic form and the inflexion of the word in question.

The text of the poem as printed is a faithful reproduction of the manuscript, except that the arbitrary employment of *v* and *u* by the mediaeval scribe has been replaced by the systematic use of *v* for the consonant and of *u* for the vowel sound. Abbreviations have been expanded throughout; to indicate them by italics seemed a needless precision, as the book is primarily intended as a first introduction to the study of Middle Dutch, and does not claim to give anything more than a readable text as a specimen of the language. The use of italics seemed, however, unavoidable in the case of manuscript *oe*, the *e* of which, for the reader's

benefit, has been replaced throughout by *o* where \bar{o} , not $\bar{u}\bar{o}$, is the sound intended (cf. § 8).

For kindly allowing me to consult the manuscript of the *Beatrijs* I am under obligation to Dr. N. van Wijk, until recently Keeper of the Manuscripts at the Royal Library, The Hague. And my final thanks are again due to my friend Dr. Craigie, who took upon himself the task of marking the Middle Dutch words in my manuscript for the compositor and of reading the proof-sheets. I have reason to say in the words of the poet, 'selke minne hetic ghetrouwe'.

THE HAGUE, *March* 1914.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
A GRAMMAR OF MIDDLE DUTCH.	
Introductory Remarks, §§ 1-5	1
Stress, § 6	3
VOWELS, §§ 7-33.	
Spelling, § 8	4
<i>Short Vowels</i> , §§ 9-19	5
The MDu. development of Prim. Gmc. short vowels, § 9. Lengthening, §§ 10-11. I-mutation, §§ 12-14. Influence of r, §§ 15-16. Influence of l, § 17. Influence of n, § 18. Influence of w, § 19.	
<i>Long Vowels</i> , §§ 20-22	10
The long vowels of Prim. Gmc., § 20. Their MDu. develop- ment, § 21. Shortening, § 22.	
<i>Diphthongs</i> , §§ 23-26	11
The MDu. development of Prim. Gmc. diphthongs, § 23. MDu. ie from heterosyllabic e/i-o/a, § 24. The long dipht- hongs āi, ōi, oei, āu, ēu, ieu, § 25. MDu. auw- and ouw- § 26.	
<i>Vowels in Weak Syllables</i> , §§ 27-33	13
CONSONANTS, §§ 34-48.	
Prim. Gmc. consonants, § 34. West Gmc. consonants, § 35	16
<i>Middle Dutch Consonant Changes</i> , §§ 36-48	16
Unvoicing of voiced cons., § 36. Voiceless stops, §§ 37-38. Voiced stops, §§ 39-40. Voiceless open cons., §§ 41-42. Grammatical change, § 43. -cht < ft, § 44. Voiced open cons., § 45. Nasals, § 46. Liquids, § 47. Semi-vowels, § 48.	

Accidence.		PAGE
NOUNS, §§ 49-60.		
<i>The Strong Declension</i> , §§ 50-54		22
Endings, § 50. Syncope, § 51. Neuter monosyllabic nouns without a plural ending, § 52. Neuter monosyllabic nouns with a plural in -er(e), § 53. Nouns of relationship, § 54.		
<i>The Weak Declension</i> , §§ 55-57		24
Endings, § 55. Fusion of Gmc. <i>ō-</i> and <i>jō-</i> stems with the weak declension, § 56. Fusion of strong and weak plurals, § 57.		
<i>Gender</i> , §§ 58-59		25
<i>Proper Names</i> , § 60		26
ADJECTIVES, §§ 61-69		26
Fusion of Prim. Gmc. <i>a-</i> (<i>ja-</i>), <i>i-</i> , and <i>u-</i> stems, § 61. Strong and weak declensions, § 62. Endings, § 63. The ending -ere, § 64. Employment of strong and weak forms, § 65. The post-positive adjective, § 66. Adjectives used as nouns, § 67.		
<i>The Comparison of Adjectives</i> , §§ 68-69		28
PRONOUNS, §§ 70-79		29
<i>Personal</i> , §§ 70-71		29
<i>Reflexive</i> , § 72		30
<i>Possessive</i> , § 73		30
<i>Demonstrative</i> , §§ 74-76		30
The simple dem. pron. <i>die</i> , <i>dat</i> , § 74. The compound dem. pron. <i>dese</i> , <i>dit</i> , § 75. <i>ghene</i> , <i>gone</i> , § 76.		
<i>Interrogative</i> , § 77		31
<i>Relative</i> , § 78		32
<i>Indefinite</i> , § 79		32
(a) <i>Een</i> ; (b) <i>ander</i> ; (c) <i>elc</i> , <i>sulc</i> , <i>enech</i> , <i>somech</i> , <i>menech</i> (<i>adjj.</i>); (d) <i>menech</i> (<i>noun</i>); (e) <i>som(e)</i> ; (f) <i>al</i> ; (g) <i>vele</i> ; (h) (n) <i>iemen</i> ; (i) (n) <i>iet</i> ; (k) <i>men</i> .		
NUMERALS, § 80		34

	PAGE
VERBS, §§ 81-107.	
General Remarks, § 81. Endings of the present tense, § 82.	
Endings of the preterite, § 83	35
<i>Strong Verbs</i> , §§ 84-92	37
Class I, § 85. Class II, § 86. Class III, § 87. Class IV, § 88. Class V, § 89. Class VI, § 90. Class VII, §§ 91-92.	
<i>Weak Verbs</i>	42
Fusion of the three weak classes of Prim. Gmc. into one type, § 93. Alternation of single and double conss. closing the verbal stem, § 94. The weak preterite, §§ 95-96. Irregular preterites, § 97.	
<i>Minor Groups</i>	44
Preterite-Presents, § 98. Class I, <i>weten</i> , § 99. Class II, <i>doghen</i> , § 100. Class III, <i>onnen</i> , <i>dorren</i> , <i>dorven</i> , <i>connen</i> , § 101. Class IV, <i>sullen</i> , § 102. Class V, <i>moghen</i> , § 103. Class VI, <i>moeten</i> , § 104. <i>doen</i> , § 105. The substantive verb, § 106. <i>willen</i> , § 107.	
BEATRIJS	47
NOTES	74
GLOSSARY	79

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Middelnederlandsch Woordenboek, van wijlen Dr. E. Verwijs en Dr. J. Verdam, vols. I-VIII, 1885-1914.

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Mittelniederländische Grammatik, von Johannes Franck. Zweite Auflage, 1910.

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A GRAMMAR OF MIDDLE DUTCH

1. It is in English alone that the mediaeval name of the Netherlandish language survives. The Dutch themselves have rejected it because of its ambiguity. For Dutch, as the name of the language spoken in the Low Countries, is a restriction of its original meaning. In the Middle Ages the name included all the dialects of Germany as well. The word is derived from an old Germanic noun, Gothic *þiuda*, Old English *þeod*, Middle Dutch *diet*, meaning 'people', 'nation', and was used to denote the vernacular as distinguished from Latin, the language of the Church. It could, therefore, be applied to any particular dialect of Continental West Germanic, Frisian alone excepted. Not until the rise of the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century did the language of the Netherlands assume a separate name, that of Hollandish (*Hollandsch*), which originally designated the dialect of the most powerful of the United Provinces, the name of Dutch (*Duitsch*) being thenceforward restricted to the German language.

2. Although in the Middle Ages the Dutch language shared its name with the vernacular of Germany, it yet may claim an independent position as the vehicle of a flourishing literature, which has little in common with the contemporary literature of Germany. This mediaeval literature employs a language compounded of the dialects of Flanders and Brabant, then the most prosperous and important provinces of the Low Countries. Even authors who were natives of other parts, such as the Hollander Melis Stoke, the writer of a rhymed chronicle of the Counts of Holland, expressed themselves in this composite Southern idiom, though each added to the literary language from the store of his native dialect.

3. The aim of the present introduction must, consequently, be to give a survey of the grammatical structure of this literary Middle Dutch, the written *κοινή* of that period which may be reckoned to extend from the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the sixteenth century. The term Middle Dutch implies the

existence of an older phase of the language, between which and Modern Dutch it formed the connecting link. But, unfortunately, this Old Dutch period, corresponding in time to Old English as Middle Dutch does to Middle English, is represented by one document only, a tenth-century version of a few psalms, a scanty remnant of an age which in England saw the rise of a flourishing prose literature.

4. For the English student who has a working knowledge of Old and Middle English there is no urgent need to study this fragmentary psalter by way of introduction to the language of the subsequent period. The Old and Middle English forms will prove equally useful to him in explaining those of Middle Dutch. For the two languages are closely related: Old Dutch, otherwise called Old Low Franconian, is a dialect of the West Germanic branch of the Teutonic family of languages, which also includes Old High German, Old Saxon, Old Frisian, and Old English.

5. The bulk of literary Middle Dutch is essentially Franconian (more precisely West Franconian, whereas the language of the Old Dutch psalter is East Franconian), with an admixture of Frisian and Saxon, the two other West Germanic dialects which were spoken in the non-Franconian parts of the Low Countries—Frisian in the North and all along the sea-coast as far south as the Flemish border, Saxon in the eastern provinces of Drente, Overijsel, and the County of Zutfen. Foreign influences have not affected the Germanic character of the language. Early Latin loans, borrowed in or before the Old Dutch period, have been naturalized and are in no way distinguishable from native words. French borrowings, on the other hand, are easily recognized as such by their stress falling on the final syllable (§ 6). French sounds were, as a rule, assimilated to the vowels and consonants of the vernacular, so that the Germanic phonology of Middle Dutch was neither changed nor enriched by these foreign adoptions. Exceptional un-Dutch sounds are the *tʃ* in *chierheit* and the *dʒ* in *vergier*, *Geronde*, *Gisemast* (cf. § 44).

Early Latin loan-words: *abt* (< *abbātem*, § 6), *clooster* (< *claustrum*, § 23), *monnic*, *nonne*, *mettine* (< *hora mat(u)tina*, §§ 6, 12), *kerke* (§ 15), *cruce*, *engel*, *duvel* (§ 23, n. 1), *outaer* (§§ 6, 17), *mure*, *strate*, *poort* (§ 16), *venster* (§ 6), *keyser*, *paert* (§ 6), *wijn*, *spise* (< *spēsa* < *spensa*, § 20), *pine* (< *pēna*, § 20), *wile* (< *vēlum*, § 20), *side* (< *sēda*, § 20), *brief* (< *brēve*, § 20), *dichten*, *pont*.

STRESS

6. Dutch, as a member of the Germanic group of languages, lays the principal stress on the stem syllable, which in simple words is always the initial syllable. In compound words the accentuation in primitive Germanic varied according to the nature of the composition, nominal compounds (noun + noun, or particle + noun) being stressed on the first element, verbal ones (particle + verb) on the second.

noun + noun : a·vont-stont, e·rt-rike, jo·nc-here, clo·c-seel, li·c-hame (§ 32), me·tten-stonde, &c.

particle + noun ; a·nt-wort, o·r-conde, o·r-lof, o·r-deel, wa·n-hope, we·der-moet, o·n-recht, &c.

particle + verb : onder-vi·nden, onder-cu·ssen, and all verbs with the prefixes be-, ghe-, ont-, ver-.

Verbs derived from nominal compounds retain the accent of the noun, as a·nt-worden, o·rconden.

Nouns with the prefixes be-, ghe-, and ver- have their stress on the second element. The stress of adjectives with the prefix on- fluctuates just as in Middle English (cf. Morsbach, ME.Gramm., § 24). The suffix -inne (Gmc. *-injō-, OE. -en) is always stressed, owing to a tendency to emphasize the distinction between the male and the female : e.g. godi·nne (OE. *gy·den*), keyseri·nne, costeri·nne, vriendi·nne.

After the Primitive Germanic period a new kind of compound verbs arose in each of the West Germanic languages. These might be called semi-compounds, as either element maintains an independent position in the sentence. The first element has the principal accent and is separable from the verb of which it forms a part. Such are the verbs with the prefixes af-, ane-, mede-, neder-, op-, toe-, ute-, voren-.

NOTE. ophe·ffen (l. 6) has the stress on the stem of the verb, as appears from the particle being inseparable from the stem. If it belonged to the semi-compounds, the p.p. would be opgheheven (cf. § 83).

Early Latin loan-words adopted the Germanic accentuation :

abt < *abbā·tem*, do·rmter < *dormitō·rium*, me·ttine < *mat(u)ti·na*, outer < *altā·re*, venster < *fene·stra*, paert < *paru·verē·dus*.

French borrowings retained their foreign accent :

abdi'sse, abij't, almonie're, absolve'ren, conforte'ren, aventure, benedi'ven, eglentie'r, fonteyne, formij'n, foree'st, keytij'f, confuu's, cordewae'n, mira'cle, natu're, orloy, orname'nt, penite'ncie, pretioo's, rossi'de, sacristie', saluu't, termij'n, caproe'n, perdoe'n, sermoe'n, vsioe'n.

Latin words adopted after the Old Dutch period were not able to shift their accent on to the first syllable :

carita'te, religioo'n.

VOWELS

7. The vocalism of Middle Dutch consisted of—

(1) Short vowels : a, e, i, o, u, ə.

(2) Long vowels : ā, ê, ē, ī, ô, ō, ü, ö.

(3) Short diphthongs (with a short first element) :

ei, ou, ie, oe.

(4) Long diphthongs :

āi, ōi, oei, āu, ēu, ieu.

In ā, originally long ā and lengthened ǎ have coalesced. ê and ô, the lengthenings of Germanic *e, i* and *o, u* must have been slightly different in sound from the originally long ē and ō, as the poet of the *Beatrijs* never rhymes ê + ē, ô + ō. Before -r, however, the latter pair seem to have sounded alike to him :

ll. 481-2 ghehoort (ō) + voort (ô).

ll. 545-6 ghehoort (ō) + woort (ô).

ll. 723-4 horen + te voren.

ll. 959-60 hoort + versmoort.

ll. 975-6 hoorde + worde.

ie and oe were on their way to become monophthongs (ī and ū¹), which they actually were in the combinations ieu and oei, and before r.² A complete coalescence of ie with ī never took place, as ie in Modern Dutch has become ī, and ī has been diphthongized to ei, except before r.

8. *Spelling.* Vowel length is hardly ever indicated in open syllables, as short quantity never occurred in that position, all originally short vowels having been lengthened in open syllables. There are two ways of indicating length in closed syllables, either by doubling the vowel symbol, or by an additional e. The former

¹ Probably a lower variety of ū, between ū and ū̄.

² Hence such spellings as mīer < mīre < mījare (l. 630).

practice is the usual one in the case of \bar{e} , \bar{i} and \bar{u} , \bar{i} being written ij to avoid confusion of ii with u ; the latter method is used for a and o , written ae and oe . There is no reason to alter this system, except in the case of oe , which also stands for the diphthong $\bar{u}\bar{e}$ and for \bar{o} . In the present edition, therefore, oo is everywhere substituted for the oe of the manuscript, where \hat{o} and \bar{o} from Gmc. au is meant. Such seeming homonyms as **bloet** (pron. *blöt*, OE. *blēat*), ll. 262, 486, 935, and **bloet** (pron. *blūet*, OE. *blōd*), l. 712, as **vroe** (pron. *vrō*), ll. 830, 899, and **vroe** (pron. *vrūə*), ll. 67, 434, **loech** (pret. of *lieghen*), l. 591, and **loech** (pret. of *lachen*), l. 274, are thereby differentiated in spelling in accordance with their different pronunciation. The diphthong $\bar{u}\bar{e}$ is sometimes spelt **ue**, probably a traditional spelling reflecting an older stage of its development from Gmc. \bar{o} . But this same digraph may stand for \bar{u} . In l. 140 both sounds occur in the same spelling: **tsuete** (pron. *tsūetə*) **metten sueren** (pron. *zūrən*). The sound \bar{o} is not represented by a special symbol. Its usual spelling is **o** in open syllables and **oe** in closed ones (cf. § 14).

The quantity of the first elements of diphthongs is generally left unindicated, **au** being more usual than **aeu**, and **eu** being preferred to **eeu**. **i** as the first or second element of diphthongs is often spelt **y**.

SHORT VOWELS

9. The short vowels of Primitive Germanic were *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. Germanic *u* occurred only before a nasal + consonant and before an *u*, *i*, or *j* in the next syllable. The Middle Dutch development of these vowels varies according to their position in closed or open syllables. In closed syllables they retained their Germanic quality, with the sole exception of *u*, unless the influence of surrounding sounds disturbed their stability (cf. §§ 12–19). Germanic *u*, if not modified by *i*-mutation (§ 13), was lowered to *o* (in Modern Dutch a mid back wide round vowel), different in sound from MDu. and Modern Dutch *o* < Gmc. *o* (low back narrow rounded), and corresponding to *u* in OE. and ME.

ghesont (OE. *gesund*), **gront** (OE. *grund*), **hongher** (OE. *hungor*), **hont** (OE. *hund*), **connen** (OE. *cunnan*), **locht** (Gmc. **luftuz*), **mont** (OE. *mūþ*), **on-** (OE. *un-*), **onder** (OE. *under*), **onnen** (OE. *unnan*), **ons** (OE. *ūs*), **or-** (OE. *or-*; cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 111, note), **pont** (OE. *pund*), **sonder** (OE. *sundor*), **wonden** (OE. *wundian*), **wonder** (OE. *wundor*).

NOTE. The vowel in the prefix *ont-* is not from Gmc. *u*, but *a*, and owes its exceptional development to the unaccented position of the syllable. The corresponding stressed form of the prefix occurs in the noun *a'nt-word* (OE. *and-wyrde*).

10. *Lengthening*. In open syllables, i. e. before short intervocalic consonants, all Germanic short vowels were lengthened in Middle Dutch. The lengthening of the two high vowels went along with lowering, the result being *ê* and *ô*, affording an exact parallel to the few cases in which lengthening of ME. *i* and *u* took place :

wêke (OS. *wika*, ME. *wêke* < OE. *wicu*), *beelde* (< OLFr. *bilithe*), *bêven* (OE. *bifian*), *hêmel* (< OLFr. *himel*), *lit*, *plur. lêde*, *nêder* (OE. *nīper*), *sêde* (OE. *sidu*), *sêder* (app. with *e* from shortened *ī*, OE. *sīpor*), *sêker* (OE. *sicor*), *sêven* (< OLFr. *sivon*), *wêduwe* (< OLFr. *widowa*), *wêten* (OE. *witan*); *dôre* (OS. *duru*, ME. *dôre* < OE. *duru*), *ghewône* (OE. *gewuna*), *sône* (OE. *sumu*).

The result of this MDu. lengthening was a complete coalescence of Gmc. *e* and *i*, and of *o* and *u* in open syllables. Cases of *ô* < *u* are scarce, as Gmc. *u* was mostly followed by an *i* or *j* in the next syllable, so that its lengthening in MDu. is generally modified by *i*-mutation (cf. § 14). But *ê* < *e* and *ê* < *i* often occur as rhymes :

ll. 587-8 *wêken* (*i*) + *sprêken* (*e*), ll. 5-6 *blêven* (*i*) + *hêven* (*e* < Gmc. *a* through *i*-mutation; cf. § 12).

11. This lengthening is also carried out in originally closed syllables ending in a short consonant when an enclitic with initial vowel sound follows. The intervocalic consonant becomes the initial sound of the enclitic syllable, opening thereby the preceding syllable :

waest < *wâ'set* < *was et*.

eest < *ê'set* < *es et*.

bequaemt (l. 404) < *bequâ'met* < *bequam et*.

traect (l. 809) < *trâ'ket* < *trac et*.

12. *I-Mutation*. *I*-mutation does not play such an important part in the vocalic development of MDu. as it does in the OE. vowel system. It modifies only short vowels, and of these *a* alone is systematically affected by it, except before *ht* and WGermanic long *χ* (spelt *ch*), which counteract the mutation :

machtig (Gmc. **maχtigaz*, OE. *mihhtig*), *lachen* (Goth. *hlahjan*, OE. *hliehhan*).

The *i*-mutation must have set in before the lengthening in open syllables was carried out, as lengthened *a* appears as *ê*, whereas original *ā* was not modified by it. Mutated *a* and original *e* are identical sounds in MDu., as appears from the rhymes :

ll. 225-6 ghebede (*ê*) + stede (*a⁺ⁱ*).

ll. 153-4 begheert (*ê*) + deert (*a⁺ⁱ*).

A tendency to level cognate words to one unvarying form has almost entirely obliterated the original alternation of *a* and *e* in inflexion and conjugation. A rare example of both forms existing side by side is afforded by the inflexion of the noun *stat* or *stede* (cf. § 50, note). The usual process is the extension of the unmutated form, as in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind., which are levelled to the forms of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural :

ic vare (OE. *ic fare*), *du varest* (OE. *þū fær(e)st*), *hi varet* (OE. *hē fær(e)þ*).

The opposite phenomenon, extension of the mutated forms at the expense of those with original *a*, is of rare occurrence. It is found in *ghewelt* (OLFr. *gewald*), which is originally the form of the gen. and dat. sing. The regular form of the nom. acc. sing. is *ghewout*, which actually occurs (cf. *ghewouden*, vb., l. 648). *Ghewelt* may owe its prevalence to the support of the adj. *gheweldech* (l. 703).

Exx. *bedde* (Goth. *badi*, OE. *bedd*), *beter*, *best* (Goth. *batiza*, *batists*), *el* (cf. Goth. *aljis*), *elendeck* (cf. OE. *el(e)lens-disc*), *elf* (OE. *ælf*, pl. *ielfe*), *ende* (Goth. *andeis*), *mensche* (Goth. *mannisks*), *mes* (OE. *met(e)seax*), *mettine* (MLat. *matina*), *penninc* (OE. *pening*), *vremde* (Goth. *framabeis*), *wedde* (Goth. *wadi*), and a great many verbs of the first weak or *-jan*-class (cf. § 93).

With subsequent lengthening : *beke* (OE. *bece*), *deren* (OE. *derian*), *menech* (OE. *manig*, *menig*), *heven* (p.p. of *heffen*), *ghescepen* (p.p. of *sceppen*).

NOTE. *bat* (OE. *bet*) is probably based upon Gmc. **bats*, whereas OE. *bet* < Gmc. **batiz* (Goth. *batis*).

13. Gmc. *o*, MDu. *o*, was not capable of *i*-mutation, as it was never followed by an *i* or *j*, it being a lowering of Gmc. *u* when followed by an *ā*, *ō*, or *ē* in the next syllable. Gmc. *u*, MDu. *o*, is the only vowel beside *a* that is affected by it. Where Gmc. *u* stood before an *i* or *j* of the next syllable, MDu. has *ü*, in Mod.Du. a mid front narrow rounded vowel, corresponding to OE. *y*, ME. *i*, HG. *ü* :

gheluc (HG. *glück*), guldijn (OE. *gylden*), hulpe (HG. *hülfe*), cussen (OE. *cyssan*, ME. *kisse*), ghecusten (cf. OE. *cyst*, 'choice'), luttel (OS. *luttil*), ruste (Gmc. **rustiōn-*), sulk (OS. *sulīk*), sullen (with the mutated vowel from the subjunctive, OE. *scyle*), vullen (OE. *fyllan*, ME. *fillen*), wullen (OE. *wyllen*).

NOTE 1. Dul beside dol may be due to the Gmc. alternation of *dw-* and *d-* forms. Wulle (OE. *wulle-*) is probably derived from the adjective wullen.

NOTE 2. Exceptional spellings with double *u* occur in gheluu (l. 60) and ruust (l. 569).

The change is counteracted by *r* + cons., and in Flemish (whence also in the literary 'koinē') before *n* + cons., whereas Brabantic has *u* in the latter case :

antwoorden (OE. *andwyrðan*), gordel (OE. *gyrðel*).
omme (OE. *ymbe*), sonde (HG. *sünde*).
Brabantic : dunken (OE. *byncan*).

14. It is difficult to ascertain the quality of the mutated $\hat{o} <$ Gmc. *u* in open syllables, as the usual spelling is *o* or *oe*. The noun *dore* may have either \hat{o} , corresponding to OE., OS. *duru*, or *o* stands for \ddot{o} , and *dore* corresponds to the OLFr. forms *duri*, OHG. *turi*. The rhyme *dore* + *hore* (ll. 795-6) does not afford a clue, as the pronunciation of *hore* is not certain (cf. § 15). Verhogen (OE. *hycgean*, *hugian*) rhymes with ghetoghen (ll. 117-18), which points to an \hat{o} -pronunciation. The same conclusion is to be drawn from the rhyme *voren* (OE. *foran*) + *scoren* (ll. 737-8). The spelling *doeghet* (l. 391) does not prove a fronted sound (\ddot{o}), as it is also found in l. 904 (*ghedoeghet*), where it can stand for \bar{o} only. Besides, the noun *doghet* (l. 4), which has the same vowel as the verb in l. 391, is spelt with a single *o*. All these words have a fronted vowel (mid front round) in Modern Dutch, spelt *eu*: *deur*, *verheugen*, *scheuren*, *deugt*, *deugd*, but in view of the rhymes it is not very likely that this pronunciation must be attributed to the poet of the Beatrijs. The same remark applies to the vowel in *covel* and *slotel* (Mod.Du. *keuvel*, *sleutel*), which do not occur as rhymes in our text. We are probably right in assuming \hat{o} as the correct pronunciation of the vowel in all these words. An exceptional case is *evel* (OE. *yfel*), which never appears as **ovel*, *e* being evidently the unrounding of \ddot{o} (Mod.Du. *euvel*).

15. *Influence of r.* *R* must have had a strong *a*-timbre, especially in Flemish, as *e*, not only before *r*+cons., but also before single *r*, is changed to *a*. Our poem, however, the work of a native of Brabant, has *e* throughout, except in a few cases with simultaneous lengthening:

hâre < *here* < *hira*, *vertâren* (OE. *teran*), *waerde*.

The opposite change of *a* > *e* took place before *r*+lip or back cons. (cf. § 87, note 2):

erch (OE. *earg*), *derven* (OE. *ðearfian*), *ontfermenisse* (cf. OE. *of-earmian*), *werf* (OE. *hwearf*), but *arm* (adj. l. 504 and sb. l. 935), *starc* (ll. 75, 106).

NOTE. The alternation of *a* and *e* in the suffix *-waert* (*-wert*) is Prim.Gmc.: OE. *-w(e)ard*, Goth. *wairþs*, OHG. *-wart* and *-wert*.

i became *e* before *r*:

kerke (OS. *kirika*, HG. *kirche*), *derde* (OE. *þrida*, cf. § 47).

e became *o* in *worpen*, evidently through the combined influence of *w* and *r*. The *ô* (*ö*?) in *hore* (*höre*?) may be due to weakening, or (if *ô* = *ö*) to dialectal *o*-mutation, *hore* going back to earlier **hero* < **hiro*, the d.s. fem. and g.pl. of the pers. pron.

16. Before *r*+cons., short vowels tended to lengthening. The orthography does not record the long quantity consistently. Our text has *woort* (l. 546) beside *wort* (l. 112), *voort* (l. 401) beside *vort* (l. 911), *paerde* (l. 413) rhyming with *warde* (l. 414), *aermoede* (l. 425) beside *armoede* (l. 557), *gheerne* (l. 98) beside *gherne* (l. 143). To judge from the spelling, the long quantity of *e* was less distinct than that of *a* and *o*. The other short vowels did not occur in this position (cf. §§ 13, 15).

aert (OE. *earð*), *vaert* (OE. *fierð*, Gmc. **farði-*), *-waert* (OE. *-weard*), *scaerlaken* (MLat. *scarlatum*), *poort* (OE. *port*).

17. *Influence of l.* The groups *-ald*, *-alt*, *-old*, *-olt* became *-oud*, *-out*, the *u*-glide between the vowel and the *l* first having rounded the *a*, after which the *l* was absorbed by the new diphthong. The groups *-uld*, *-ult* (whose *u* = Gmc. *u* before an *i* or *j* of the next syllable; cf. § 13) remained intact. Hence MDu. has *guldiijn* (OE. *gylden*) beside *gout* (OE. *gold*), *sculdech* (OE. *scyldig*) beside *scout*.

houden (OE. *h(e)aldan*), *out* (OE. *(e)ald*), *verbouden* (cf.

OE. *b(e)ald*), menechfout (OE. *manigf(e)ald*), outaer (Lat. *altare*), ghewouden (OE. *wealdan*), onbescouden, onvergouden (OE. *unforgolden*), soude (OE. *scolde*), hout (OE. *holt*).

NOTE. This *u*-timbre of *l* is also responsible for the rounding of *e* in hulpen < *helpen* (l. 800).

18. *Influence of n.* Before *n* + cons., *e* (in this position always *i*-mutation of *a* in native words, as Gmc. had *i* before nasal + cons.) was raised to *i*. The spelling reflects the change only occasionally. Forms with *e* and with *i* occur side by side in the same texts.

(be-, ghe-)dinken (OE. *þencean*, ll. 353, 528), ghehinghen (< **hangjan*, l. 704), inde (OE. *ende*, ll. 389, 595, 848) beside ende (l. 12), kinnen (OE. *cennan*, ll. 208, 220, 847), scinden (OE. *scendan*, l. 309) beside scenden (l. 709), (be)winden (OE. *wendan*, l. 310) beside bewenden (l. 146), meswinde (cf. OE. *miswende*, adj., l. 480), ellinde (cf. OE. *el(e)lende*, l. 390) beside elendech (l. 441), covint (ll. 577, 746) beside covent (ll. 36, 145, 1019).

NOTE. The original *ě* of *twintech* < **twentech* (OE. *twēntig*) is not a mutated *ǣ*, but a late shortening of *ē* before *nt* (*twen-* < *twēgen*). *i* is never found in the conj. ende (OE. *end* beside *and*).

19. *Influence of w.* *w* + short front vowel became *u* between a point cons. and *s*:

suster (OS. *swēster*), tusschen (< **twisschen*).

LONG VOWELS

20. The long vowels of Primitive Germanic were *ǣ* (Goth. *ē*, WGmc. *ā*, OWS. *ǣ*, Kt-Angl. *ē*), *ē* (Goth. *ē*, WGerman. *ē*, OE. *ē*), *ī*, *ō*, *ū*. The vowels of early Latin loan-words were assimilated to these Gmc. sounds, Lt. *ā* to WGmc. *ā*, *ē* in open syllables to *ē*, *ē* to *ī*, *ō* to *ū* (MDu. *ū*):

strāte < Lat. (*via*) *strāta*, brief < Lat. *brēve*, pīne, spīse, sīde, wīle < Lat. *pēna*, *spēsa* (< *spensa*), sēda (< *sēta* < *saeta*), vēlum, ūre < Lat. (*h*)*ōra*.

21. Of these Gmc. vowels *ī* alone has preserved its original quality in MDu. Gmc. *ǣ* > MDu. *ā*, as in most WGmc. languages, corresponding to OE. *ā* only before *w* and *g* (the voiced back open) + back vowel (cf. Wright, O. E. G., § 120). Gmc. *ū* (OE. *ū*) was fronted throughout to *ü*, corresponding to OE., ME. *ū*, or to its

i-mutation OE. \bar{y} , ME. \bar{i} . Gmc. \bar{e} and \bar{o} were diphthongized into $\bar{e}o$ and $\bar{u}o$ (cf. § 7), corresponding to OE., ME. \bar{e} and \bar{o} (or its *i*-mutation \bar{e}).

Gmc. \bar{a} : *laten* (OE. *lātan*), *saghen* (ll. 174, 292, OE. *sāwon*), *laghen* (l. 851, OE. *lāgon*), *saen* (OE. *sōna*, with \bar{o} before nasal; cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 121), *wanen* (OE. *wēnan*).

Gmc. \bar{e} : *hier* (OE. *hēr*), *sciere* (< **skēri-*, OHG. *scēro*), *die*.

Gmc. \bar{i} : *lijf* (OE. *līf*), *wijf* (OE. *wīf*), *liden* (OE. *līpan*).

Gmc. \bar{o} : *boec* (OE. *bōc*), *soeken* (OE. *sēcean*), *grueten* (l. 535, cf. § 8, OE. *grētan*), *soete*, *suete* (l. 140, OE. *swēte*).

Gmc. \bar{u} : *huus* (OE. *hūs*), *suur* (OE. *sūr*), *buten* (OE. *būtan*), *bruut* (OE. *brūd*), *luden* (OE. *hlūdān*), *suver* (OE. *sūfre*).

NOTE. *ververen* (l. 257) with *i*-mutation of \bar{a} < Gmc. \bar{a} is a Brabantism.

22. Long vowels are sometimes reduced in quantity before consonant groups, but the phonetic process is often crossed by cognate forms with the original long vowel. The group *-cht* shortens throughout:

elic (OE. *ēlc*, < Gmc. **ain-lika-*), *lichame* (OE. *līc-hōma*), (n)*emme(e)r* (< **ēo-mēr*), *duchten* (if related to Goth. *þūhtus*, 'conscience'), *gherochte* (< **garōfti*, a derivate of 'roepen', OE. *hrōpan*), *suchten* (OHG. *sūftōn*), *ghi wet* (§§ 28, 99).

NOTE. No shortening has taken place in *ghenuachte*, because the *cht* group in this word is of a later date than the shortening, it having arisen by syncope from *-nōgiða-* (OHG. *ginuogida*). The short *i* in *wit* (OE. *hwit*) has not been explained satisfactorily.

DIPHTHONGS

23. The Primitive Germanic diphthongs were *ai* (OE. \bar{a}), *au* (OE. $\bar{e}a$), *eu* (OE. $\bar{e}o$), *iu* (OE. $\bar{i}o$, OWS. $\bar{i}e$). Of these the two first were smoothed to \bar{e} and \bar{o} , and $\bar{e}u$ and $\bar{i}u$ coalesced in *ie*. The dialects of Limburg and Holland kept *eu* and *iu* apart as *ie* and \bar{i} . \bar{e} < Gmc. *ai* alternates with *ei*, though never before χ (ch), *w*, *r*, and at the end of a word, in which positions OLFr. had \bar{e} already. The conditions on which the alternation depends are not clear. Closed syllables seem to favour \bar{e} , open ones *ei*.

Before Gmc. χ , *w*, *r*, and final. (ver)lenen (OS. *lēnon* < Gmc. **laiχwn-*), see (Goth. *saiws*), *eer* (Goth. *airis*, OE. $\bar{a}r$), *keren* (< **kair-* or *kaiz-*), *meer* (Goth. *maiza*, OE. *māra*), *ere* (OE. $\bar{a}r$), *wee* (OE. *wā*), *twee* (OE. *twā*).

- ē* in closed syllables. **een** (OE. *ān*), **ghemeen** (OE. *gemæne*), **heet** (OE. *hāt*), **cleet** (OE. *clāþ*), **leet** (ll. 45, 426, 497, 625, OE. *lāþ*) beside **leit** (l. 666), **ordeel** (OE. *or-dāl*), **seel** (in *clocseel*, OE. *sāl*), **vleesch** (OE. *flæsc*), **ween** (cf. OE. *wānian*), **ghesceet** (OE. *gescād*), **weet** (OE. *wāt*).
- ei* in open syllables. **beide** (ME. *bōthe*), **beiden** (OLFr. *beidan*), **deilen** (OE. *dēlan*), **gheleide** (cf. OE. *gelædan*), **ghereide** (OE. *gerād*), **ghereiden** (OE. *gerædan*), **heylech** (OE. *hālig*), **heymelike**, **keyser(inne)**, **cleine** (ll. 1, 1034, OE. *clæne*), beside **clene** (ll. 55, 854), **leiden** (OE. *lædan*), **reyne** (Goth. *hrains*).
- ē* in open syllables. **ghemene** (OE. *gemæne*), **beten** (OE. *bētan*), **heten** (OE. *hātan*), **menen** (OE. *mænan*), **sceden** (OE. *sc(e)ādan*), **vrese** (OLFr. *freisa*), **wese** (OLFr. *weiso*), **wenen** (OE. *wānian*).
- ō* < *au*. **bloot** (OE. *blēat*), **boom** (OE. *bēam*), **broot** (OE. *brēad*), **doot** (OE. *dēaþ*), **doot** (OE. *dēad*), **doghen** (OE. *(ge)driegan*), **droghen** (with *ō* < *au*, cf. the rhyme *drogheden* + *soghede*, ll. 491-2), **groot** (OE. *grēat*), **hooff** (OE. *hēafod*), **hone** (cf. OE. *hēan*), **horen** (OE. *hieran*, Goth. *hausjan*), **clooster** (Lat. *claustrum*), **copen** (OE. *cēapian*), **loon** (OE. *lēan*), **loos** (OE. *lēas*), **lopen** (OE. *hlēapan*), **noot** (OE. *nēad*), **ooc** (OE. *ēac*), **oost** (OE. *ēast*), **oot-** (OE. *ēaþ-*), **oghe** (OE. *ēage*), **root** (OE. *rēad*), **soghen**, **toghen** (Goth. *at-augjan*), **troost** (ON. *traust*).
- ie* < *eu*. **bier** (OE. *bēor*), **bedrieghen**, **dief** (OE. *þēof*), **dienen** (Gmc. **þeunōn* < **þewanon*, cf. OE. *þēowian*), **ghebieden** (OE. *gebēodan*), **cnielen** (OE. *cnēowlian*), **lief** (OE. *lēof*), **lieghen** (OE. *lēogan*), **siec** (OE. *sēoc*), **verdriet** (cf. OE. *þrēotan*), **verkiesen** (OE. *cēosan*), **verliesen** (OE. *forlēosan*).
- ie* < *iū*. **diere** (OE. *dēore*, *dīere*), **liede** (OE. *liode*, *lēode*).

NOTE 1. Duvel (ll. 65, 704), however, has *ū*. The form *dievel* is rare in the written 'koinē'.

NOTE 2. Ierst (ll. 95, 316, 710; OE. *ærest*) beside *eer* (OE. *æŕ*) may be due to a Prim.Gmc. alternation **iristo* beside **airiz*.

24. Heterosyllabic *e/i* — *o/a* gave also *ie* :

sien < **sehan*, **ghescien** < **skehan*, **tien** < **teuhan*, **twien** < **twihan* (OE. *sēon*, *gescēon*, *tēon*, *twēon*), **vrient** < **fri-ōnd* (OE. *frēond*).

The *ie* in *biecht* arose from **bi-jechte*, **jechte* being a derivative of **jehan* > MDu. *ghien* = 'to confess'. The group *-ege-* was contracted to *ei*: *seget* > *seit*.

25. New diphthongs arose from the coalescence of vowels with an *i*- or *u*-glide which developed before a *j* or a medial *w* (cf. § 48).

The long diphthongs *āi*, *ōi*, *oei*, *āu*, *ēu*, *ieu* owe their origin to this process :

āj > *āij*, spelt **ay**, **æy** :

sayen (OE. *sārcan*), **mayen** (OE. *māwan*).

ōj > *ōij*, spelt **oy** :

hoy (cf. Goth. gen. sing. *haujis*), **vervroyen** (< **frawjan*).

oej > *oeij*, spelt **oei**, **oy** :

gloyen (OE. *glōwan*).

āw- > *āuw-*, spelt **au**, **æu** :

blau, **grau** (Gmc. **blāwa-*, **grāwa-*, from the inflected forms, for final *-w* was dropped after *ā* ; cf. § 48).

ēw- > *ēuw-*, spelt **-ew-** :

ewe (Gmc. **aiwiz*, Goth. *aiws*, OE. *ǣ*).

iew- > *īuw-*, spelt **-iew** :

niewe (OE. *nīwe*, *nēowe*, OS. *niuwi*).

26. From what is stated in the preceding paragraph, the conclusion is obvious that the MDu. smoothing of the Gmc. diphthongs *au* and *eu* does not take place before medial *w*. The groups *auw-* and *euw-* fell together in MDu. *ouw-*. The *auw-* group includes Gmc. *auw-*, *aww-*, and *aw-* :

Gmc. *auw-* : (**æn**)**scouwen** (Gmc. **skauwōjan*, OE. *scēawian*).

Gmc. *aw-* : **gou** (Goth. *gawi*), **hou** (Goth. *hawi*, **hoy** being the regular form of the oblique cases, Goth. *haujis* ; cf. § 25), **vroude** (OHG. *frawida*).

Gmc. *aww-* : **dou** (Gmc. **ḡawwa-*, OE. *dēaw*).

Gmc. *euw-* : **rouwe** (OE. *hrēow*), **rouwen** (OE. *hrēowan*), **ghetrouwe** (OE. *getrēowe*).

NOTE. **Vrouwe** is probably a loan-word from OHG. *vrouwe*. The corresponding MDu. form would be **vroye* < Gmc. **frauḡōn-*.

VOWELS IN WEAK SYLLABLES

27. In the inflexional endings no trace is left of the original Gmc. variety of vocalism, all vowels having been weakened to *ə*

(spelt *e*). In a great many cases *ə* disappears altogether. It is dropped throughout after vowels, except *i* and *ei* :

vaen < **vā-ən* < **vā-hən*, **slaen** < **slā(h)ən*.
liën, **vrië** (l. 535), **vriën**, **Marië** (l. 536).

28. Syncope of *ə* between cons. might take place both before and after the stress, when the cons. group that arose could be pronounced without difficulty. Strict rules cannot be given, as forms with and without syncope occur side by side in the same texts :

Before the stress : **tsamen** (l. 408) beside **tesamen** (l. 259),
bliven (OE. *belifan*) beside **beladen**, **beletten**, **belegghen**,
maer < **nwaer* < *newaer*.

After the stress : **naect** (OE. *nacod*), **hi maect**, **hooft** (OE. *hēafod*),
abt (OE. *abbod*), beside **doghet**, **gheclaghet**, **onversaghet**,
ghedaghet.

The tendency to syncope is strongest where *ə* stands between *s* and *s*, between two point stops, and between a point stop and *s* :

ons < **onses* (the only possible form of the g.s. masc. and ntr. of the poss. pronoun), **onghetroost** < *onghetroostet*, **quet** < *queddet*, **ghereide** (l. 35) < *ghereidde* < *ghereidede*, **ghi wout** < *woudet* (§ 107), **ghi wet** < *wētet* (cf. §§ 22, 99), **hi vant** < *vant ət* (et), **tfelt**, **tfensterkijn**, &c. (in which *t* < *dət* < *dat*), **hadsi** (l. 913) < *haddesi*, **hets** < *het es*, **savons**, **sanders**, **smenschen**, &c. (in which *s* < *dəs* < *des*).

NOTE. Even **ons es** in l. 821 : **den here die ons[es]broeder** was treated in the same way as **onses** and became **ons**.

29. *ə* before a stressed vowel, and initial *ə*, are dropped :

boven < **bə-oven* (OS. *bi-ōban*), **buten** (OS. *b(i)ūtan*), **dabyt**, **dorloy**, &c. (in which *ā-* < *də* (*de*)), **tavont**, **teenen**, **teren**, **torconden**, &c. (in which *t-* < *te*).

neven < **əneven* (OE. *onefn*), **wech** < *ewech* < *enwech* (OE. *onweg*).

30. Of two consecutive syllables with *ə*, one may be eliminated when the surrounding consonants facilitate the syncope. The first *ə* is dropped before point cons., as in the superlative suffix *-este* > *-ste*, and in the preterite of the weak conjugation *-ede* > *-de*. The *ə* of the preposition *te* when followed by the definite article is also dropped and the initial *d-* of the article assimilated to the *t* of the preposition, *te des*, *te den* becoming **tes**, **ten**. Syncope of the

second *ə* takes place in the ending *-enen*, as in *metten* (l. 849) beside *mettenen* (l. 195). An agglomeration of three or more weak syllables is lightened by the syncope of the second of these syllables :

cussese (l. 284) < *cussedese*, *vorese* (l. 1026) < *voredese*, *noemesise* (l. 618) < *noemedesise*, *becorese* < *becoredese* (l. 929).

31. Final *ə* is not dropped after a stress syllable. In the disyllabic endings *-ere*, *-ele*, *-ene*, *-eme* the final *ə* disappears, as a rule : *ten clooster* (l. 96) beside *ten cloostere* (l. 186), *die slotel* (l. 248) beside *die slotele* (l. 237), *die bitter doot* (l. 312). In words with weak sentence stress, final *ə* was often not sounded, which gave rise to doublets such as—

ane—an, *ave—af*, *dore—dor*, *mede—met*, *neware—newaer* (> *mær*), *omme—om*, *onse—ons*, *tote—tot*, *ute—ut*, *vore—vor*.

32. No weakening of the vowel sound takes place—

(1) In the syllable before the stress of French loan-words (cf. § 6).

(2) In a great many native suffixes, whose secondary stress was sufficiently strong to prevent the reduction of their vowel sound to *ə* :

-are (beside *-ere*, *-er*), *-doom*, *-ers(s)e*, *-heit (-hede)*, *-ich* (beside *-ech*, which prevails in our text), *-i(g)ghe* (beside *-e(g)ghe*, cf. *dieveghe*, l. 708), *-ijn* (beside *-en*, cf. *selverijn*, l. 323, *ijseren*, l. 102), *-inghe*, *-inc*, *-inne*, *-kijn*, *-kine*, *-lijc (-lic)*, *-lijn*, *-linc*, *-loos*, *-nede*, *-nesse*, *-sam*, *-scap*.

(3) In the words *avont*, *viant*, *armoede*, *ambocht*, *outaer*, *lichame*.

All the syllables mentioned under (2) and (3) may be used as rhymes, in which case the words are to be read with level stress :

ll. 931-2 *bringhen + bē·dinghen*, ll. 305-6 *formī·ne + gu·ldine*.

ll. 25-6 *dochte + a·mbochte*, ll. 233-4 *daer + outaer*, ll. 205-6 *name + lichame*.

NOTE. In *niewer* < *nie-waer* the weakening of the vowel sound is due to the word being no longer felt as a compound.

Mēn (pron. *mən*) < *man* through lack of accent.

33. New weak syllables arose by the development of a svarabhakti vowel between a liquid and another cons. :

toren (OE. *torn*), *appel* (Gmc. **apla-*), *bitter* (Gmc. **bitra-*).

Between a cons. and *w* an *ü* developed :

weduwe (OE. *wid(e)we*), vervaluen (cf. OE. *fealw-* in the inflected forms).

CONSONANTS

34. Primitive Germanic contained the following consonants :

	Lip.	Point.	Front and back.
Voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>
Voiceless open cons.	<i>f</i>	<i>þ s</i>	<i>χ</i>
Voiced	<i>b</i>	<i>ð z</i>	<i>g</i>
Nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
Liquids		<i>l r</i>	
Semi-vowels	<i>w</i>		<i>j</i>

35. Middle Dutch shares the following changes with the other WGmc. dialects :

(1) *þ* > *b* initially, after the lip nasal, and in the gemination ; otherwise it remained an open cons.

(2) *ð* > *d* in all positions.

(3) Medial *z* > *r* ; final *z* was dropped.

(4) All cons. except *r* were doubled by a following *j* after short accented vowels, and the voiceless stops, *p*, *t*, *k*, were doubled under the same conditions before a liquid.

NOTE. The double spelling of cons. in MDu. orthography does not always indicate original length of the cons. It often serves as a means of indicating shortness of the preceding vowel, as in *allene* < *al-ene*, and in *sullen* (OLFr. *sulan*), with the short vowel of the singular of the pres. subj., which was extended to all the forms of the present tense (§ 13). This use of the double cons. must be due to the loss of the old distinction between short and long cons. between two vowels. Long cons. were also reduced in quantity at the end of a word.

MIDDLE DUTCH CONSONANT CHANGES

36. *Unvoicing of Voiced Consonants.* All voiced cons. were unvoiced at the end of a syllable. The spelling reflects the change very accurately. The word *God*, however, never appears with *-t*. In *subtijl* the *b* (= *p*) is spelt in accordance with the French original. The stem-syllables of weak verbs whose infinitive ends in *-den*, *-bben* (§ 35, 1), *-gen*, *-sen* (= *zen*), *-ven* retain

their voiced cons. when, in consequence of the syncope of *-ede* > *de*, these cons. came to close the syllable :

sende < *send-de* (l. 82), *antworde* < *antword-de* (l. 119), *prijdsen* (pron. *-zden*, l. 174), *gheloofde* (pron. *-vde*, l. 159).

NOTE 1. The frequent alternation of medial *-d-* and final *-t*, as in *hand-* and *hant*, *vriend-* and *vrient*, gave rise to such erroneous forms as *covende* (l. 1019), being the dat. sing. of *covent*, the final *-t* of which is original.

NOTE 2. Final *-t* < *-d* in the 2nd pers. pl. pres. ind. (§ 82) appears as *-d* before enclitic *-i* < Gmc. **jiz* (§ 71).

STOPS

37. *Voiceless Stops.* The voiceless stops of Prim. Gmc. remained the same in MDu. in nearly all positions. In the group *sk*, however, *k* was changed to the corresponding open sound in the 'Anlaut' of strong syllables. Final, and probably also medial *sk* > *ss*, although *sc* (or *sch*) is retained in the spelling.

erdsche (l. 390) pron. *ertse*, *mensche* (l. 66) pron. *mense*.

38. Assimilation of *k* and *t* to a following *n* and of *p* to a following *m* took place in *in* < *ikn* < *ic en*, *hen* < *hetn* < *het en*, *coman* < *coopman*. *t(d)* is also assimilated to a following *l* in *qualijc* < *quaetlijc*. *t* is dropped in the groups *nts*, *fts*, and *chts*: *savons* < *savonts* (l. 562), *vinstu* < *vintstu* (l. 681), *heefsise* < *heeftsise* (l. 731), *heefse* (l. 884), *snachs* < *snachts* (l. 620). *Nach* for *nacht* in the formula *nach ende dach* (l. 228) is of course due to the rhyme with *dach*.

NOTE. Initial *k* is spelt *k* before *e* and *i*, and *c* before cons. and other vowels. Double *k* is always spelt *ck*, which is also used sometimes for medial *k* after a liquid or nasal, as in *drincken* (l. 897).

In the Fr. loan-word *pretioos*, *t* stands for *ts*.

39. *Voiced Stops.* The voiced stops of MDu. were :

b < Prim. Gmc. *ḃ*, initially, after *m*, and in the gemination, as in *hebben* (< **χatjan*).

d < Prim. Gmc. *ḍ* in all positions.

g, exclusively after the back nasal.

A new *d* arose in MDu. by the development of a glide between *l*, *n*, *r*, and a following *r* (cf. § 64).

kelder (< Lat. *cellarium*), *minder* (Goth. *minniza*), *scoonder* (< *scoonre*, l. 192), *swaerder* (compar. of *swaer*).

40. The group *mb* was assimilated to *mm*, and the long consonant subsequently reduced in quantity, as in *omme* (OE. *ymbe*). The group *yg*, which in Mod.Du. has become *y*, had not yet advanced so far in MDu. in all positions. The assimilating process had evidently affected the group in the middle of a word between vowels, but the frequent spelling of final *-ng* as *-nc* and of *-ngs* as *-nx* seems to prove retention of the stop in MDu.:

dinc, lanc, ioncfrouwe, vinken (< *vinc en*, l. 938), **lanx, anxt** (< OLFr. *angust*).

-nd, on the other hand, remained the same, except that in final position the *d* lost its voice. Assimilation of the initial *d* of the definite article to the final *t* and *p* of prepositions is very frequent:

uter < *ut der*, **opten** < *op den*.

OPEN CONSONANTS

41. *Voiceless Spirants*. Gmc. χ had, as in all Gmc. languages, been weakened to a mere breath initially, and was dropped in MDu. before *l*, *r*, *n*, *w*, medially between vowels, and between a vowel and a liquid, and finally after a long-stress vowel:

Initial *h*: **lachen** (OE. *hlichhan*), **lopen** (OE. *hlēapan*), **luden** (OE. *hlȳdan*); **reyne** (Goth. *hrains*), **roepen** (OE. *hrōpan*), **rouwe** (OE. *hrēow*); **nighen** (OE. *hnīgan*); **waer** (OE. *hwær*), **weder** (OE. *hwæper*), **werf** (OE. *hwearf*), **wile** (OE. *hwīl*), **wit** (OE. *hwīt*).

Medial *h*: **sien** (OS. *sehan*), **tien** (Goth. *tiuhan*), **slaen** (Goth. *slahan*); (be)velen (Goth. *filhan*, OE. *feolan*).

Final *h*: **scoe** (OE. *scōh*), **na** (OE. *nē(a)h*).

Initial *h* was also lost in secondary syllables of compounds, as in **Godsat** < *Gods hat* (l. 354), **haestechede** < *haestech-hede*. After final χ (spelt *ch*) initial *h* disappears even in stress syllables: **gheweldechere** < *gheweldech here* (l. 703). But in **lichame** (pron. *li·χāmə*) Gmc. *kχ* had become χ , probably before the weakening of χ to a breath. In **hoe** (Gmc. **χwō*) the *w* was dropped before the rounded back vowel previous to the general weakening of initial *h* before *w*. The group *-cht*, though otherwise preserved, became *-t* in (n)iet < (n)eo-wiht, owing to the unaccented position of the word in the sentence; OLFr. has already *niewet* beside *niewiht*. Gmc. *-χs* became MDu. *-ss* (OE. *-x*).

ses (OE. *sicx*), **vos** (OE. *fox*), **wassen** (OE. *weaxan*).

NOTE 1. As Gmc. intervocalic χ had disappeared in MDu.,

ch was never doubled in the spelling, as it could stand only for the geminated χ of WGmc., as in *lachen* (OE. *hliehhan*).

NOTE 2. In *hoven* (l. 626) the poem offers an isolated instance of the false insertion of *h*. Or it may be a scribal error, a case of dittography (cf. note to l. 20).

42. Of the three remaining voiceless open cons. of the parent language, *f* was voiced in MDu. initially and medially, *s* initially before *w* and vowels and medially between vowels, and between a liquid or nasal and a vowel, and *þ* became *d* in all positions. Gmc. *þ* and *ð* had, accordingly, coalesced in MDu. (cf. § 35 (2)), giving rise to homonyms such as *doot*, l. 312 (OE. *dēap*), and *doot*, ll. 219, 423, 936 (OE. *dēad*). The voicing of *s* does not find its expression in the spelling; only a few cases occur in our text where *z* is spelt instead of *s*:

zeder, l. 430; *zee*, l. 660; *zide*, l. 850; *ziele*, l. 388; *zondersse*, l. 762; *zwaer*, l. 844.

Voiceless *s* was, between vowels, differentiated from *z* by being written double, as in *verloossen* (l. 524), but in *couse* (l. 277) the voicelessness of the *s* is left unindicated (<Med. Lat. *calcia* or NFr. *cauce*). But MDu. had no means of distinguishing initial *s* from *z*, as the latter symbol was seldom used. In *onversaghet* (l. 227) the *s* is voiceless, being assimilated from *ts* <MHG. *z* (*verzagen*). French loan-words also retained their voiceless *f* and *s*, as the MDu. voicing had come to a stop before they were adopted:

cruce, *cesseren*, *feest*, *fel*, *fijn*, *fonteyne*, *foreest*, *formijn*.

NOTE. *v* and *z* lose their voice initially after the prefix *ont-* and the aphabetized form of the neuter definite article: *ontfaen* (l. 143), *tfensterkijn* (l. 97), *tfelt* (l. 449).

g (§ 45) loses its voice under the same conditions, but the change is not reflected in the spelling: *ontgaen* (l. 63).

43. *Grammatical Change.* The Gmc. alternation of voiceless and voiced open cons., known by the name of grammatical change, is entirely effaced in MDu. in the case of Gmc. *f*—*þ* and *þ*—*ð*, medial *f* having coalesced with *þ* and final *þ* with *f*, and *þ* and *ð* having both become *d* (or *t*, when final). The Gmc. alternation of *s* and *z* survives in MDu. *z*—*r*, occurring in a few verbal forms:

verkiesen—p.p. *vercoren* (l. 377), *verliesen*—p.p. *verloren* (l. 957).

That between Gmc. χ and γ is hardly perceptible in MDu., owing to the loss of intervocalic $h <$ Gmc. χ :

tien, pret. tooch (ll. 233, 776), p.p. ghetoghen (l. 118).

44. The group $-ft$ became $-cht$, which subsequently shortened preceding long vowels (cf. § 22). The change was sometimes counteracted by the influence of cognate forms with original f (v), as in **ghifte** (*gheven*), **ofte** (*of*). In **gheeft** (l. 56) and similar forms of the 3rd pers. pres. ind. the $-ft$ arose from $-vet$ by syncope, subsequent to the change of $-ft >$ $-cht$.

achter (OE. *æfter*), **gherochte** ($<$ Gmc. **girōfti*), **cracht** (OE. *cræft*), **suchten** (OHG. *sufteon*; cf. OE. *sōfian*), **sochte** (OE. *sōfte*).

45. *Voiced Spirants*. The only Gmc. voiced spirant that remained an open cons. in all positions but one (cf. § 39) was γ , spelt *gh* before e and i , and g before cons. and other vowels. The *gh* in the inflected forms of **hooch**, as in **hooghelike** (l. 685), is not original, Gmc. having χ in all cases. The voiced sound was introduced on the analogy of words in which Gmc. medial g alternated with final ch , as in **laech** beside **laghe** 'low'.

MDu. $g >$ j through dissimilation in **jeghen** (OS. *gegin*).

Gmc. \bar{v} had remained a voiced open cons. between vowels and between a liquid and vowel, and had lost its voice in final position and before s and t :

du heves (l. 673) beside **heefsise** (l. 731), **hovet** beside **hooft**.

NOTE. **Hoot**, with loss of v before d as in ME., is a Brabantism.

NASALS

46. m and n remained intact in nearly all positions. Final $-m$ of inflexional endings became $-n$, except in the monosyllabic pronoun **hem** and in the 1st pers. pres. ind. (ic) **bem** beside **ben**. Occasional spellings such as **reine** (l. 814), **seve** (l. 456), **hebbe** (l. 924), seem to point to an early tendency to drop the final $-n$ of weaksyllables; cf. also the rhymes **drogheden + soghede** (ll. 491-2), **kinde + sinden** (ll. 747-8), **gherochte + mochte[n]** (ll. 923-4).

Loss of m took place before the voiceless lip open in **vijf** (Goth. *fimf*) and **sochte** ($<$ *samft*, cf. § 43), an exact parallel of the Primitive Gmc. loss of η and subsequent compensatory lengthening of the

preceding vowel before χ . It may be that the loss of the n in *doghet* (OHG. *tugund*, Gmc. **đugunþi*) is also due to the voiceless spirant that originally followed (OE. *dugup*).

n was assimilated to a following r in weak syllables :

ere < *eenre*, *ghere* < *gheenre*, *mier(e)* < *mijnre*.

An isolated case of assimilation of n to a preceding r (a Brabantism) is found in *berren* (l. 837) < *bernen* (OE. *bærnan*).

The assimilation of $mn > mm$ in *stemme* (OE. *stemn*) is already OLFr. Change of the point nasal into the lip nasal by a following w occurs in *maer* < *n(e)waer*. The final $-n$ of *doen*, originally *doe* (cf. OE. *þā*), is due to the analogy of other pronominal adverbs such as *dan* (OE. *þonne*). An intrusive $-n$ occurs in *visenteren* (l. 920), which may be compared to vulgar English *milintary*. The n in *mordenare* (l. 654) < *morderare* is due to dissimilation.

LIQUIDS

47. l was not subject to any changes except in the groups *ald*, *alt*, *old*, *olt* (cf. § 17). Neither was r changed (a point or uvular trill), except that it often shifted its position when it stood before a short vowel followed by a point cons. :

derde (OE. *bridda*), *torsen* (OFr. *trosser*), *berren* < *bernen* < *brennen*.

The opposite change took place where r stood between a short vowel and the group $-cht$: *Ghijsbrecht* (OE. *Gislbeorht*; cf. Searle, *Onomasticon Anglo-saxonicum*, p. 258).

A similar phenomenon is the treatment of enclitic sonant r , being the reduced form of *ere* (OS., OHG. *iro*, OE. *hiera*) and of *daer*. This r appears either as $-er$ or as $-re$; the latter especially after vowels and liquids :

comter (l. 40), *hebter* (l. 266), *diere* (ll. 581, 607), *hire* (l. 740), *wilre* (l. 721).

SEMI-VOWELS

48. w (a lip-teeth initially, bilabial in other positions) was dropped between z and a rounded back vowel (cf. § 41, *hoe* < * $\chi w\ddot{o}$):

so(o) (OE. *swā*), *soete* (OE. *swōt*).

Final w became u after a short vowel with which it formed

a diphthong. After long vowels final *w* was dropped, and after cons. it survived as *-ə* (spelt *-e*):

cnie < **kneu* (cf. § 23) < Gmc. **knewa-*, *stro* < **strau* (cf. § 23) < Gmc. **strawa-*, *see* < **sai* (cf. § 23) < Gmc. **saiwi-*, *gele* < Gmc. **gelwa-* (OE. *geolo*).

Initial *j* followed by *e* or *i* became *g* (spelt *gh*):

ghi < **jiz*, *ghene*, *ghinder* (cf. OE. *geond*, Goth. *jains*).

The opposite change of *g* > *j* is due to dissimilation (§ 45):

jeghen (OLFr. *gegin*).

ACCIDENCE

NOUNS

49. The original variety of declensions which the parent language had inherited from Indo-Germanic was in MDu. levelled to two main classes, usually called the strong and the weak declension. The former includes the original vocalic stems with the exclusion of the feminine *ō-* and *jō-* stems, and the consonant stems with the exception of the *n-* stems. The weak class includes the *ō-*, *jō-*, and *n-* stems.

THE STRONG DECLENSION

50. The inflexional endings of the strong declension are alike for the three genders, the only exception being the gen. sing., which ends in *-es* in masc. and ntr. nouns, and in *-e* in fem. nouns. These endings are:

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Acc.	—	<i>-e</i>
Gen. m.n.	<i>-(e)s</i> , f. <i>-(e)</i>	<i>-e</i>
Dat.	<i>-(e)</i>	<i>-en</i>

dach (l. 67), *daghes* (ll. 166, 925), *daghe* (l. 32), *daghe* (l. 536), *daghen* (l. 122).

Words whose n.s. ended in *-e* have the same form in all cases except in the g.s. and the d.p. This was the case with original *ja-* stems such as *sondare*, *bedde*, &c., and with original *i-* and *u-* stems whose stem-syllable was short, such as *beke*, *sonē*.

After a long syllable *-i* and *-u(o)* had disappeared before the MDu. period, just as in OE. (cf. Wright, O. E. G., § 215).

NOTE. Beside regular *stede* (OE. *stēde*) MDu. has also *stat* with early loss of the *i*-suffix on the analogy of fem. *i*-stems with long stem-syllable. The latter form, originally due to the n.a.s., was also extended to the g.d.s.: d.s. *stat* (ll. 164, 449), d.s. *stede* (ll. 183, 226), a.s. *stat* (l. 166), a.s. *stede* (l. 839). The d.s. *steden* (l. 557) owes its *-en* to the influence of the weak declension (cf. § 55).

51. The regularity of this inflexional system is often disturbed by the MDu. syncope (cf. § 27 ff.). The g.s. *-es* is always reduced to *-s* after a weak end-syllable, as in *savons* (l. 562), and also after words in *-s*, *-s(ch)* (cf. § 28). The g.s. *Gods* (l. 750) is not due to syncope, as in that case the vowel would be long (cf. § 10). It is a new formation, the reduced genitive ending *-s* being affixed to the form of the nominative. The dative *Godē* is extended to the accusative (cf. ll. 389, 492). Nouns whose nominative ends in a consonant often have a dative without *-e*. The same applies to the g.s.f. which appears more frequently without than with *-e*.

uten huus (l. 742), *ter weduwen huus* (l. 844), *enegher bruut* (l. 180).

52. Neuter nouns of one long syllable have a n.a.p. without any ending, a survival of the OLFr. forms, whose final *-o* had disappeared after long syllables (cf. § 50). Forms in *-e*, however, are equally frequent, except after numerals:

twee paer (l. 271), **XII.** *iaer* (l. 92), **.V.^c** *pont* (l. 181), *die selve woort* (l. 546), beside **.M.** *iare* (l. 374).

The plurals *man* (ll. 370, 1028) and *voet* are the regular forms of the original consonantal inflexion.

53. A group of neuter monosyllables form their plural in *-er(e)*, a survival of the Germanic stems in *-az*, *-iz* (cf. Wright, O. E. G., § 419). These words are *ey* (OE. *ǣg*), *hoen* 'fowl', *runt* (*rint*) 'neat' (OE. *hrīder*), *loof* 'leaf' (OE. *lēaf*), *been* 'bone' (OE. *bān*), *bert* 'board', *blat* 'leaf' (OE. *blæd*), *calf* (OE. *cealf*), *kint* 'child', *cleet* (OE. *clāþ*), *lam* (OE. *lomb*), *rat* 'wheel'. The first three have always *-er(e)*, the others form their plural also in *-e*:

n.a.p. *kindere* (ll. 478, 868), **kinder** (ll. 408, 432, 453), d.p. *kinderen* (l. 585), **kinden** (ll. 573, 877).

NOTE. Diminutives of these neuter nouns form their plural from the original stem in *-r*: *kindekijn*, pl. *kinderkine* (l. 567).

54. The nouns of relationship in *-r*, *vader*, *broeder*, *moeder*, *suster*, *dochter* are invariable in the sg. and in the n.a.p. The g.p. ends in *-(e)re*, the d.p. in *-(e)ren*. These forms are normally developed from the Prim. Gmc. forms and are identical with those in OE.: *sweostor*, e. g., is the normal form of the whole of the sg. and of the n.a.p., whereas the g.p. *sweostrā*, d.p. *sweostrum*, correspond to the MDu. endings *-(e)re*, *-(e)ren*. But just as in OE. the original g.s. and n.p. **fæder* became *fæd(e)res*, *fæd(e)ras* on analogy with the *a*-stems, so in MDu. a new g.s. in *-ers* and a n.a.p. in *-(e)re* were formed of *vader* and *broeder*, in accordance with the regular forms of the strong inflexion. The three feminine stems in *-r* form a new n.a.p. in *-(e)ren*, with *-en* from the weak inflexion.

THE WEAK DECLENSION

55. The weak declension had lost its original Gmc. endings throughout, so that the *n*, which was originally inseparable from the stem, came to be felt as an inflexional ending. The regular endings in MDu. are:

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Acc.	<i>-e</i>	<i>-en</i>
Gen.	<i>-en</i>	<i>-en</i>
Dat.	<i>-e(n)</i>	<i>-en</i>

The dative, originally ending in *-en*, was usually assimilated to the accusative singular. The final *-e* of the n.a.d.s. disappears in such words as *jongher(e)* (cf. § 31), which caused them to be looked upon as strong stems and to be inflected accordingly (pl. *ionghere*, l. 439).

56. The fusion of the Gmc. *ō*- and *jō*-stems with the weak declension was brought about by the similarity of most of their inflexional endings. Their organic endings would have been *-e* for the whole of the sg. and for the n.a.p., and *-en* for the g.d.p. (OLFr. g.p. *-ono*, *-ano*, *-eno*, d.p. *-on*, *-un*). The insufficient distinction between sg. and pl. led to the extension of the form in *-en* of the g.d.p. to the n.a.p., whereby the plural coalesced with the plural of the weak stems. The form of the g.s. had been assimilated to that of the weak class already in the OLFr. period.

57. The ending *-en* proved such a useful distinctive form of the plural, that it was finally assumed also by the strong declension, first of all by words ending in an accented vowel, which have invariably *-n*, such as *scoe*, pl. *scoen* (ll. 235, 278, 513, 683, 880). Another plural suffix was found in *-s*, which was borrowed from OFr. and affixed to words in *-er* from *-ere* (Goth. *-areis*), from which it was extended to words in *-er* of different origin, such as *keiser* 'emperor', *clooster* (pl. *cloosters*, l. 610).

NOTE. The *-n* of *scoen*, however, proved insufficient to mark the word as a plural form, as *-e*, *-en*, and *-s* were the usual distinctives of the plural number. The sg. *scoe* being naturally of rare occurrence, the plural *scoen*, which lacked the characteristics of the plural, began to be used in its stead, until in Mod.Du. it supplanted *scoe* altogether. From this new sg. *scoen* a new plural *scoene* was formed (l. 806) with the regular ending of the strong declension.

GENDER

58. As the weak class contained a large majority of feminine nouns, owing to its fusion with the *ō-* and *jō-*stems, the weak *-e* came to be looked upon as an especially feminine ending, so that masc. and ntr. nouns in *-e* easily assumed a feminine gender :

sede m.f., *orconde* m.f., *herte* n.f., *oghe* n.f., *ore* n.f.

The suffixes *-heide* < **-haiðja-* (ntr.), and *-heide* < **-haiði-* (fem.), became mixed and gave rise to a general fluctuation in the gender of these words. Nouns in *-nesse* are either fem. or neuter, as in this suffix Germanic *-nassja-* (ntr.) and *-nassjō-* (f.) have coalesced :

na der waerheide (l. 13), *al dat soonheide* (l. 184).

59. Words that did not end in *-e* were, as a natural consequence, felt to be masculine. They could not so easily be mistaken for neuter nouns, as these were always distinguishable by the forms of the definite article and the demonstrative pronoun in the nom. and acc. sg., whereas the n.s. of the masc. and fem. article and pronoun were identical. A very rare instance of the transition from the masc. to neuter gender is afforded by the word *lichame* m.n. (OE. *lichama* m.), for which the gender of its synonym *lijf* is probably responsible.

te ghere noot (l. 138), *in groter noot* (l. 869), *beside minen noot* (l. 220), *dorden noot* (l. 249) (OE. *nīed* f.).

in alder tijt (l. 243) *beside langhen tijt* (l. 27), *sekeren tijt* (l. 132), *ten selven tide* (l. 678) (OE. *tīd* f.).

PROPER NAMES

60. Men's names are inflected as strong stems when they end in a cons., and as weak stems when they end in a vowel. The d.s. is often extended to the a.s.: **Lazaruse** (l. 218). Women's names have, as a rule, a g.s. in *-en*, a d.s. in *-en* or *-e*, and an a.s. in *-e* or *-en*:

nom. **Maria** (l. 205), gen. **Mariën** (l. 238), dat. **Mariën** (l. 8),
acc. **Maria** (l. 1031), **Mariën**.

ADJECTIVES

61. Adjectives in Prim.Gmc. belonged to one of three classes: (1) the *a-* (*ja-*) stems, (2) the *i-* stems, (3) the *u-* stems. No trace of this distinction is left in MDu., except in the form of the n.s.m. and n., which ends either in a cons. or in weak *-e*. The latter ending is organically due to the *ja-* stems, the *i-* and *u-* stems; the consonantal ending is typical for original *a-* stems. But even this distinction is often effaced by analogical new formations, so that some adjj. have both forms in the n.s.m. and n.: **hoghe** beside **hooch**, **traghe** beside **traech** (OE. *hēah*, *trāg*).

62. Adjectives in MDu. are also declined as strong or weak. But the original difference between the two classes was greatly obscured by the tendency to assimilate the endings of the weak adj. to those of the pronoun by which it was preceded, so that such forms as *van der *sco(o)nen smale*, *der *quaetsten sonderen* were replaced by *van der scoonder smale* (l. 192), *der quaetster sonderen* (l. 520). The tendency to drop final *-n* of weak syllables (§ 46) was also conducive to the coalescence of weak with strong forms. The only endings of the weak inflexion which were left intact by this assimilative process were the n.s.m.n. and a.s.n., which have no ending in the strong inflexion and take *-e* in the weak class. And even here the distinction does not hold good in all cases, as, according to § 61, a great many adjj. ended in *-e* in their uninflected form. The weak g.s.m. retains its original *-en* beside *-es*.

63. The declension of the MDu. adj. is, accordingly, as follows (the weak forms are placed between square brackets):

	<i>Sing.</i>	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Ntr.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
		grote
groot [grote]		groter(e), -(e)re
grotes [groten]		groter(e), -(e)re
groten		grote
groten	groot [grote]	

Plur. M.N.F.

grote
groter(e), -(e)re
groten
grote

64. The ending *-ere* is usually spelt *-re* after *l*, *n*, *r*, as in *alre doghet* (l. 813), *dulre minne* (l. 986). This is probably a spelling for syllabic *r*. Such, at any rate, must have been its pronunciation, as otherwise no *d* would have developed after the liquid or nasal (cf. § 39), as e. g. in *van der scoonder smale* (l. 192). After other cons. the usual spelling of the ending is *-er*:

met starker minnen (ll. 75, 106), *met vleescheliker sonde* (l. 70),
van witter siden (l. 281), *siere liever moeder* (l. 572), *in goeder trouwen* (l. 782), *in groter noot* (l. 869).

Words in *-er* drop the ending *-(e)r(e)* altogether, as in *in donker nacht*, 'in the dark night'.

NOTE. In *so groten sondare* (l. 636) *-en* is not an inflexional ending of *groot*, but the enclitic article, which after *so* takes its place between the uninflected adj. and the noun.

65. The weak forms, as far as they were distinguishable from the strong ones, were used after a determinative pronoun. The indefinite article *een* and its negation *(ne)gheen* were followed by the strong adj. Possessive pronouns, which had no determinative meaning, were originally followed by the strong adj., but the weak forms became gradually more frequent. When the attributive adj. stands unaccompanied, it takes the strong form, except before proper names and in the vocative when placed after its noun. Before the noun in the vocative, usage fluctuates, although the strong adj. is preferred in this position:

here lieve (l. 215), *vrouwe goede* (l. 576), but *maghet fijn* (l. 811), *vercoren lief* (l. 111), beside *vercorne vrient* (l. 142), *lieve scone jonchere* (l. 396).

In predicative use the adj. is invariable. But it seems that adj. in this function were apt to be regarded as adverbs, as they often take *-e*, which can hardly be the inflexional ending of the adj. : *die nonne was hovesche* (l. 19).

66. Post-positive adj. were, as a rule, not inflected, except where the inflected form might be of use in rhyming :

in die boeke sijn (l. 16), *mantele ende caproen groot* (l. 169), *berouwennessen also groot* (l. 485), *enen hoven heet* (l. 626), *met lichte soo scone* (l. 768), *scoen cordevane*, rhyming with *ane* (ll. 277-8), *na der naturen sine*, rhyming with *-kine* (ll. 333-4).

When a noun is accompanied by two adj., and the second of these is placed after its noun with repetition of the def. article, the post-positive adj. is inflected. In l. 465, however, this rule had to yield to the necessity of rhyming: *die scamelike sonden ende die zwaer*.

67. Adjectives that were used as nouns took the weak form orig. But the strong form is equally frequent in MDu. :

syn lief (l. 99), *vercoren lief* (l. 111), *lief, leet, tsuete metten sueren* (l. 140).

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

68. The endings of the comparative and superlative are *-er(e)*, *-re*, and *(e)st* (cf. § 28). A few adj. form their comparatives and superlatives from a different root than the positive :

goet	beter (adj.), bat, bet (advv.)	best
slecht	wers (adv.)	werst
vele	mee, meer (advv.)	meest
groot	mere	meest
clene	min(d)re, minder	minst
luttel	min (adv.)	minst
spade	later	laatst, lest

NOTE. The comparative is often replaced by *bat (bet) + the positive*.

69. *The Declension of the Comparative* was originally weak. But the prevalence of the strong endings in the positive introduced them also into the comparative. But where the position of the adj. would require the uninflected form in the positive, the comparative is always weak. The g.d.s.f. and g.p. are usually spelt *-erre*, although the *r* was doubtless short (cf. § 35, note). The final *-nof* of the d.m.n.s., a.s.m., and d.p. is mostly dropped.

PRONOUNS

70.

PERSONAL

(The enclitic forms are placed between square brackets.)

<i>First Person</i>		<i>Second Person</i>	
<i>Singular</i>			
N.	ic, icke		du
G.	mijns		dijns
D.A.	mi		di
<i>Plural</i>			
N.	wi(e)		ghi [-i]
G.	onser, ons		uwer, uw(e)s
D.A.	ons		u
<i>Third Person</i>			
<i>Singular</i>			
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Ntr.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
N.	hi [-i]	si, soe [-se]	
G.	syns [-s]	het [-(e)t]	haers, hare, haar [-er(e), -re, -der]
D.	hem(e) [-em] § 46		hare, haer, hore [-er(e), -re, -der]
A.	hem(e), [-en(e), -ne]	het [-(e)t]	haer, hare, hore [-se]
<i>Plural</i>			
N.	si [se]		
G.	haers, hare, haer [-er(e), -re, -der]		
D.	hem, hen [-en]		
A.	hem, hen [-se]		

71. The forms *du* and *di* when used enclitically assimilate their *d* to a preceding *t*: *vinstu* < *vintst du* (l. 681). The plural *ghi* [-i] is used as a polite form of address in the singular along with *du*. See e.g. the speech of the angel to Beatrijs, ll. 673 ff.; where *du* and *ghi* alternate indiscriminately (*du*, *dijns*, *u*, *ghi*, *uwen*, *u*, *dijn*, *du*, *-i*, *ghi*, &c.).

The forms of the g.s. *mijns*, *dijns*, *sijns*, *haers* (OE. *mīn*, *þīn*, *sīn*, *hire*) took their final *-s* from the nominal declension. The forms of the d.s. *mi*, *di*, *hem(e)* were extended to the a.s., whose organic forms would have been **mic*, **dic*, **hene* (OE. *mec*, *þec*, *hine*). The plural *ghi* arose from Gmc. **jiz* (cf. § 48). When this

**ji-* was used as an enclitic it lost its *j*, so that the enclitic form of *ghi* became *-i*. Before this *-i* < **ji*, final *t* < *d* < Gmc. *þ* (§ 41) appears as *d*, except where this *t* is preceded by another voiceless cons. :

segdi (ll. 307, 346, 586), *moghedi* (ll. 321, 684, 758), *seldi* (l. 324), *waerdi* (l. 352).

REFLEXIVE

72. The personal pronoun is also used as a reflexive pronoun, for which MDu. has no special form. The enclitic form of the reflexive a.s.m. is *-em*, not *en(e)* :

hi haestem (l. 91), (*hi*) *haddem den duvel op ghegeven* (l. 521).

POSSESSIVE

73. The uninflected forms are *mijn*, *dijn*, *sijn*, *hare* (*haer*), *ons(e)*, *uw(e)(u)*. The pronoun *sijn* originally referred to the chief person of the sentence, irrespective of gender and number. Traces of this earlier usage are not infrequent in MDu., though the more usual practice is to restrict its employment to the masc. and neuter sg., whereas *hare* (*haer*) is the prevalent poss. pron. of the fem. sg. and the plural. These pronouns are declined as strong adjj. But invariable forms are not infrequent in the n.a.s.f. and n.a.p.

DEMONSTRATIVE

74. The simple dem. pron. is used also as a definite article. The forms between square brackets occur only in the latter function. The others are used in both. The *e* of the bracketed forms stands for *ø*.

		<i>Singular</i>			
	<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Ntr.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>
N.	<i>die</i> [d(e)]		<i>dat</i>		<i>die</i> [de]
G.	<i>dies, des</i> [des]				<i>dier(e)</i> [der]
D.	<i>dien</i> [den]				<i>dier(e)</i> [der]
A.	<i>dien</i> [den]		<i>dat</i>		<i>die</i> [de]
<i>Plural</i>					
		N.A.	<i>die</i> [de]		
		G.	<i>dier(e), der</i> [der]		
		D.	<i>dien</i> [den]		

An old instr. n.s. survives in *di*, occurring in the adv. *bedi* 'therefore', and in *de*, *te*, used before comparatives just as OE. *þȳ*, *þon*. The change of *de* > *te* is due to its frequent occurrence after voiceless sounds (*deste*, *niettemin*, &c.):

te bat (l. 230), *te leder* (l. 266), *te min* (l. 358), *te sochter* (l. 824).

75. The compound demonstrative pronoun is declined as follows:

		<i>Singular</i>	
<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Ntr.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N.	<i>dese</i>	<i>dit, ditte</i>	<i>dese</i>
G.	<i>des</i>		<i>deser(e), derre</i>
D.	<i>desen</i>		<i>deser(e), derre</i>
A.	<i>desen</i>	<i>dit, ditte</i>	<i>dese</i>

		<i>Plural</i>	
N. A.	<i>dese</i>		
G.	<i>deser(e), derre</i>		
D.	<i>desen</i>		

76. The demonstrative pronoun *ghene*, *gone* was declined as a strong adj. The n.a.s.n. has, beside *ghene*, *gheen*, an older form *gheent*, *ghent*, *ghint* (cf. Goth. *jainata*). The forms of the g.d.s.f. and g.p. are *gheenre*, *gherre*, and a less accented *ghere* (cf. § 46).

INTERROGATIVE

77. This pronoun had originally no feminine forms; but the analogy of the dem. pron. gave rise to a separate feminine declension. A plural was also wanting in the Gmc. parent language. But the new g.s.f., which in the adjectival and pronominal declensions is always identical with the g.p., was naturally also employed in the latter function:

		<i>Singular</i>	
<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Ntr.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N.	<i>wie</i>	<i>wat</i>	<i>wie</i>
G.	<i>wes, wies (wiens)</i>		<i>wes, wies; wier(e)</i>
D.	<i>wien</i>		<i>wien; wier(e)</i>
A.	<i>wien</i>	<i>wat</i>	<i>wien; wie</i>

Plural

N.	wie
G.	wes, wies ; wiere, wier
D.	wien
A.	wien ; wie

NOTE. *Wat* being a subst. was naturally followed by a genitive case : *wat groter rouwe* (l. 873), *wat ambochte* (l. 26).

RELATIVE

78. A relative pronoun proper did not exist in the Germanic parent language. MDu. employed the forms of the dem. and interrog. pronouns to supply the deficiency, the latter almost exclusively in the oblique cases. *Die* in this function often remains uninflected (l. 77), which makes it probable that in it the old relative particle OLFr., OS., OHG. *thie, the*, OE. *þe* survives. The demonstrative antecedent and the relative pronoun are often expressed together by the simple demonstrative :

die daer bi haren kinderen sat | si seide (l. 585), *diet mi seide hine looch niet* (l. 591), *ic sal u deilen weder | dat mi verleent onse here* (ll. 570-1), *dat hi seide heeft si verstaen* (l. 973).

INDEFINITE

79. *a. Een*, originally a numeral, is used as an indefinite pronoun. Its declension does not differ from that of *groot* (§ 63), except that the g.s.m.n. is always *eens*, and the n.a.f. either *ene* or *een*. *Een* occurs also in the d.s.m.n. and a.s.m. beside *enen*. In the g.d.s.f. *ere* is used beside *eenre* (§ 46). The same remarks apply to its compound (*ne*)*gheen*.

b. Ander has originally strong forms only. But it developed a weak declension after the def. art. When *ander* is used in contradistinction to another pronoun to express reciprocity, it stands without article :

dit gheloofde elc anderen (l. 159).

c. Elc, sulc, are regular strong adjj. although invariable forms are not infrequent. Of *enech*, *somech*, and *menech*, uninflected forms occur in the d.s.m.n., a.s.m., n.a.s.f., and in the plural beside the regular strong endings :

a.s.m. *menech sondare* (l. 1017), a.s.f. *meneghe sonde* (l. 458),
a.p. *menech werven* (l. 104).

d. **Menech** as a noun is often preceded by the def. art., and when that is the case takes the weak endings. The frequent occurrence of *die menighe* (l. 518), 'many a one', gave rise to the use of the same weak form without the article, as in l. 49, *meneghe worpt si onder voet*, where *meneghe* must not be explained as an a.p., because *menech* as a noun is never pluralized.

e. **Som**, 'some', is nearly always used as a noun and almost exclusively in the plural: **some, somer, somen, some**. Uninflected forms, however, are equally frequent.

f. **Al** as an adj. has strong declension. When it is separated from its noun by a determinative pronoun it is replaced by an adverbial **al** or **alle**. That these two forms are not invariable forms of the adj. appears from the use of *alle* before a singular noun and before nouns in the g.d.p. (cf. Verdam, Mnl.WB., s.v. *al*, col. 312-15):

al onsen daghen (l. 122), *in alden tiden* (l. 604), *alle die cloosters* (l. 610).

This construction is the only possible one when **al** is used in the sg. in the sense of 'entire':

alt covent (l. 36), *alder werelt* (l. 294), *in alder tijt* (l. 243).

As a noun, **al** in the sg. is always neuter, g.s. **alles** (l. 269), **als** (l. 648). The regular plural form is **alle** (l. 174), but **allen**, originally the dative form, is extended to the whole of the plural.

g. **Vele** was originally a neuter noun, and was followed by a partitive genitive:

hoe vele gheluuix ende onghevals (l. 60), *soe vele rusten* (l. 123), *vele doghens* (l. 435), *der es soo vele* (l. 498).

When a plural noun followed, the final *-e* of *vele* was naturally felt to be the plural ending, and from a noun in the sg., employed in the sense of 'a lot', *vele* became an adj. in the plural, equivalent in meaning to E. 'many'. As a natural consequence, *vele* lost its substantival character also in the sg. and changed its meaning, accordingly, from 'a great deal' to 'much'.

h. (**N**)**iemān**, (**n**)**iemēn** < (*n*)*ie man* has regular strong declension: (**n**)**iemens**, (**n**)**iemēn**(**n**)**e**, (**n**)**iemēn**. The dative form is often extended to the acc., as in the declension of nearly all MDu. pronouns.

i. (N)iet < (n)ie wicht (OE. *wiht* 'thing'), g.s. (n)iets.

k. Men [mən] is the unaccented form of man, and occurs only as a subject of the sentence (cf. Fr. 'on').

NUMERALS

80. CARDINAL	ORDINAL
1 een (OE. <i>ān</i> , § 23). Declined according to § 79.	eerste, ierste (l. 427), § 23 note (OE. <i>æresta</i>).
2 twee (OE. <i>twā</i> , n.f., § 23), g. tweer, d. twee(n) (ll. 400, 644).	ander, § 79 b, c (OE. <i>ōber</i>).
3 drie (OE. <i>brēo</i> , § 23), g. drie(r), d. drie(n).	derde (OE. <i>bridda</i> , § 47).
4 vier (OE. <i>fēower</i> , § 23), g. vierre, d. vier(en).	vierde (OE. <i>feo(we)rpa</i>).
5 vijf (OE. <i>fif</i> , § 46), d. viven.	vijfte, vifte (§ 22), vichte (§§ 22, 44) (OE. <i>fifta</i>).
6 ses (OE. <i>siex</i> , § 41), d. sessen.	seste (OE. <i>siexta</i>).
7 seve(n) (OE. <i>seofon</i>), d. seven (< <i>sevenen</i> , §§ 10, 30).	sevende, sevenste.
8 achte (OE. <i>eahta</i>), d. achten.	achtende < <i>achtede</i> (OE. <i>eahtopa</i>) on the analogy of <i>sevende</i> and <i>neghende</i> . Also achtste, achste (§ 38).
9 neghen (OE. <i>nigon</i> , § 10), d. neghen (§ 30).	neghende.
10 tien (OE. <i>tien</i>), d. tienen.	tiende, tienste.
11 e'lleven (OE. <i>en(d)le(o)fan</i>), d. elleven, elven.	ellefte (OE. <i>en(d)le(o)fta</i>), ellevenste, ellefste.
12 twel(e)f, tweelf, twalef, twaelf, twellef (OE. <i>twelf</i>).	twaelfte (OE. <i>twelfta</i>), twelefste, twaelefste.
13 dertien (OE. <i>brēotiene</i> , <i>brēottȳne</i> , § 47).	-tiende, -tienste, &c.
14 viertien, &c.	
20 twintech (OE. <i>twentig</i> , § 18, note).	twintechste, &c.
30 dertech (OE. <i>brittig</i> , § 47).	
40 viertech, &c.	

CARDINAL

50 vijftich.

60 (t)sestich.

70 (t)seventich (OE. *hund-*
seofontig).80 tachtech (OE. *hundeakta-*
tig).

90 neghentech.

100 hondert.

200 twee hondert, &c.

1000 dusent.

The cardinal numbers 4-19 remained, as a rule, uninflected when they stood before a noun. When placed after a noun or pronoun they were declined and took *-e* in the n.a. When they are nouns themselves, they are also declined and take *-e* in n.a.

VERBS

81. The MDu. verb has both inflected and compound forms. The inflected forms are limited to the present and preterite tenses of the active voice. Both these tenses contain two complete moods, an indicative, and a subjunctive which is used also as an optative. The present tense, moreover, has an imperative mood. The tenses in both the indicative and subjunctive distinguish between a singular and a plural, and between three persons in each number. The imperative is restricted to the 2nd pers. sing. and pl. There are three verbal nouns: an infinitive, a present participle with active meaning, and a past participle with passive meaning. The periphrastic infinitive or supine is formed by prefixing the preposition *te* to the infinitive in the d.s. (*te ludene*, l. 34). A gerund occurs in the g.d.s., which are usually explained by Dutch grammarians as the oblique cases of the infinitive.

The compound forms are used for the future and perfect tenses. The number of periphrastic forms is very great. The usual auxiliaries are *sullen* for the future; *sijn*, *werden*, sometimes *bliven* for the passive voice; and *hebben* or *sijn* for the perfect tenses.

THE ENDINGS

82. Middle Dutch verbs, apart from a few anomalous forms, are divided into two great classes: strong (or gradation) verbs, and

weak verbs. The strong verbs are distinguished by a pret. tense with change of root-vowel, the weak by a preterite formed with a dental suffix.

There is no means of distinguishing between weak and strong verbs in the present tense, which has the same endings for both classes. Original differences between the two were levelled out at an early date. The 2nd p.s. imper. was originally without ending in the strong verbs, and took the ending *-e* in the weak verbs (cf. OE. *ber*, 2nd p.s. imp. of *beran*, and *nere*, 2nd p.s. imp. of *nerian*). But in MDu. either form is allowable of any verb.

The endings of the present tense are :

	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Inf. Ger.</i>
<i>Sg.</i> 1.	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>	—	<i>-en</i>
2.	<i>-es, -s</i>	<i>-es, -s</i>	<i>-e</i>	G. <i>-ens</i>
3.	<i>-et, -t</i>	<i>-e</i>	—	D. <i>-ene</i>
<i>Pl.</i> 1.	<i>-en</i>	<i>-en</i>	—	
2.	<i>-et, -t</i> (cf. § 36, note 2)	<i>-et, -t</i>	<i>-et, -t</i>	
3.	<i>-en</i>	<i>-en</i>	—	<i>Part.</i> <i>-ende</i>

NOTE. The Gmc. vowel change in the second and third p.s. (cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 476) has left no traces in MDu. The forms were assimilated to those of the 1st p.s. and the plural.

Forms with early syncope of the vowel in the endings *-es*, *-et* have a short stem-vowel alternating with lengthened *ê* in Classes IV and V: *sprêken* (l. 47), *sprect* (l. 112), *ic côme* (l. 151), *ghi comt* (l. 158), *ic nême* (l. 495), *nemt* (l. 141). When a verbal stem ends in a voiced cons., the latter is unvoiced before the syncopated ending *-t*. The spelling does not indicate the change consistently: *bidt* (pron. *bit*, l. 439), *hebt* (l. 266).

83.

Preterite.

The endings of the indicative and optative in the pret. have fallen together in both classes. Those of the strong verbs are :

<i>Sg.</i> 1.	— ;	2. <i>-(e)s</i> ;	3. —
<i>Pl.</i> 1.	<i>-en</i> ;	2. <i>-(e)t</i> ;	3. <i>-en</i>

Participle -en.

The weak endings are :

<i>Sg.</i> 1.	<i>-de (-den)</i> ;	2. <i>-des</i> ;	3. <i>-de (-den, l. 984)</i>
<i>Pl.</i> 1.	<i>-den</i> ;	2. <i>-det</i> ;	3. <i>-den</i>

Participle -t (d).

The p.p. is formed with the prefix *ghe-*, whose original function was to represent the action of the verb as complete and reaching a definite result, so that it was primarily suited as a prefix of the p.p. Such verbs, however, in whose meaning the idea of completion was already inherent, formed their p.p. without this prefix :

comen (ll. 297, 715, 900), *worden* (l. 523), *vonden*, *leden* (p.p. of *liden*, 'pass'), *bracht*, *brocht* (p.p. of *bringhen*).

Neither do verbs with an unaccented prefix form their p.p. with *ghe-*; hence *bleven* (ll. 5, 435), p.p. of *bliven* < *be-tiven* (OE. *belifan*).

NOTE. The final *-e* of the endings of the 1st p.s. pres. ind., 1st and 3rd p.s. pres. subj., and 1st and 3rd p.s. pret. is dropped before the enclitic pronouns *-ic* and *-i* (§ 70). Such rare forms as *ic ducht* (l. 301), *die socht* (l. 641), with exceptional loss of *-e* after a stress syllable (§ 31), are derived from the syncopated forms *duchtic* (< *ducht(ə)-ic*), *sochti* (< *socht(ə)-i*).

STRONG VERBS

84. The complete conjugation of the strong verbs in Prim.Gmc., owing to the vowel change in the root-syllable, is made up of four stems, which appear respectively (1) in the present tense, (2) in the singular of the pret. ind., (3) in the pret. plural and the subj., (4) in the past participle. The form of the 2nd p.s. of the pret. was in WGmc. based on the stem of the plural (OE. *ic band*, *pū bunde*, probably a subjunctive form), but in MDu. it was assimilated to the rest of the sg., and adopted the ending *-s* of the 2nd p.s. pres. ind. and of the 2nd p.s. of the weak pret.

CLASS I

85. The first strong class had the following gradation in Prim.Gmc. :

(1) *ī* (OE. *ī*) ; (2) *ai* (OE. *ā*) ; (3) *i* (OE. *i*) ; (4) *i* (OE. *i*).

The corresponding MDu. forms are developed quite regularly :

(1) *ij* (§ 21) ; (2) *ee* (§ 23) ; (3) *ê* (§ 10) ; (4) *ê* (§ 10).

blīven (l. 44), *bleef* (ll. 200, 573), *bleven* (l. 405), *bleven* (ll. 5, 435).

blikēn (l. 503), *driven* (ll. 554, 873), *crighēn* (ll. 48, 1011), *liden* (ll. 244, 933), *ridēn* (ll. 95, 134, 163, 398), *scinen* (ll. 519, 568, 643), *striken* (l. 593), *swighēn* (ll. 47, 355, 1012), *beswiken* (l. 308), *wiken* (l. 594) ; *gheliken* (orig. wk.).

CLASS II

86. The Germanic gradation of this class was :

(1) *eu* (OE. *ēo*) ; (2) *au* (OE. *ēa*) ; (3) *u* (OE. *u*) ; (4) *o* (OE. *o*).

The development in MDu. is again quite regular :

(1) *ie* (§ 23) ; (2) *oo* (§ 23) ; (3) *ô* (§ 10) ; (4) *ô* (§ 10).

bieden (ll. 438, 729, 754), *bedrieghen* (l. 966), *verdrieten*, *lieghen* (ll. 591, 804, 965), *verliesen* (l. 957), *kiesen* (ll. 316, 377), *tien* (ll. 118, 233, 776).

NOTE. On the grammatical change in *verliesen*, *kiesen*, and *tien* cf. § 43. On the contracted form of *tien* cf. §§ 24, 41.

A small group of verbs belonging to this class have an aorist present with weak-grade vowel (Gmc. *ū*, OE. *ū* ; cf. Wright, O.E.G., §§ 472, 496) :

luken (OE. *lūcan*), *ontpluken* (l. 335), *ruken* (l. 336), *scuven* (l. 664), *sluten* (ll. 252, 790).

NOTE. *Rouwen* (§ 26) originally belonged to this class (OE. *hrēowan*), pret. *rau* and *rou*. The p.p. **gherouwen* does not occur. But weak forms become gradually more frequent.

CLASS III

87. The Gmc. gradation was :

(1) *e* (OE. *e*, *eo*), *i* (before nasal + cons.) (OE. *i*) ; (2) *a* (OE. *a*, *ǣ*, *ea*) ; (3) *u* (OE. *u*) ; (4) *o* (OE. *o*), *u* (before nasal + cons.) (OE. *u*).

The corresponding MDu. forms are :

(1) *e* (§ 9), *i* (before nasal + cons.) ; (2) *a* (§ 9) ; (3) *o* (§ 9) ; (4) *o* (§ 9 and § 17 on *old- > oud-*).

werde (l. 231), *wart* (ll. 256, 419, 422), *worden* (l. 1028), *worden* (l. 523, § 83).

belghen (l. 365), *berghen* (l. 502), *bernen* (*berren*, § 46) (l. 837), *bederven* (ll. 129, 640), *helpen* (*hulpen*, § 17, note) (ll. 464, 800, 889, 949, 1033), *sterven* (ll. 71, 639), *werpen* (*worpen*, § 15) (l. 937).

binden (l. 280), *drinken* (l. 897), *dwinghen* (ll. 46, 93), *beghinnen* (ll. 9, 18, 291), *rinnen* (l. 61), *singhen* (ll. 195, 333, 357), *spinnen* (ll. 417, 445), *vinden* (ll. 16, 20, 54, 242, 677, 681, 807), *winnen* (ll. 348, 408, 478, 992).

NOTE 1. *(Be)velen* (OE. *fēolan*, Goth. *filhan*) passed into the fourth class owing to the loss of the *h*.

NOTE 2. Before *r* + lip and back cons. *a* alternates with *e* (cf. § 15) in the pret. sg.: *berch*, *sterf*, *werp* beside *barch*, &c. *Werden* has also *wert* beside *wart* (l. 596).

NOTE 3. *Beghinnen* has an irregular weak pret. *begonde*, *begonste* (ll. 260, 846) beside *began* (ll. 18, 291).

CLASS IV

88. The Gmc. gradation was :

- (1) *e* (OE. *e*) ; (2) *a* (OE. *æ*) ; (3) *æ* (OE. *æ*, before nasal *ō*) ; (4) *o* (OE. *o*).

MDu. :

- (1) *ê* (§ 10) ; (2) *a* (§ 9) ; (3) *ā* (§ 21) ; (4) *ô* (§ 10).

neme (l. 495), *nam* (ll. 88, 160, 181, 848), *naemt* (l. 638), *ghenomen* (l. 211).

helen (l. 945), (*be*)*velen* (l. 1024 ; cf. § 87, note 1), (*ghe*)*breken* (ll. 427), *spreken* (ll. 47, 74, 384, &c.), *wreken* (l. 383), *treken* (ll. 797, 809), *comen*.

NOTE 1. *Spreken* and *wreken* belonged originally to Class V. The analogy of *breken* accounts for the vowel change in the p.p. (on)ghewroken, ghesproken (ll. 384, 506). The forms of *treken* are in the present tense often confused with those of a cognate wk.v. *trecken*.

NOTE 2. *Comen* with *ô* < *u* in the pres. tense (OLFr. *cuman*, OE. *cuman*) is an aorist present with Gmc. *-um-* from syllabic *-m-*. The pret. has regular forms: sg. *quam* (ll. 101, 255), 2nd pers. pl. *quaemt* (l. 637), 3rd pers. pl. *quamen* (l. 259), subj. *quame* (ll. 85, 382), p.p. *comen* (ll. 297, 715, 900 ; cf. § 83).

NOTE 3. On the forms *sprect*, *nemt*, *comt*, cf. § 82, note.

CLASS V

89. The Gmc. gradation was :

- (1) *e* (OE. *e*) ; (2) *a* (OE. *æ*) ; (3) *æ* (OE. *æ*, *ā*) ; (4) *e* (OE. *e*).

MDu. :

- (1) *ê* (§ 10) ; (2) *a* (§ 9) ; (3) *ā* (§ 21) ; (4) *ê* (§ 10).

eten (l. 421), *vergheten* (ll. 165, 379, 867), *gheven* (ll. 56, 271, 282, &c.), *lesen* (ll. 210, 528, 865), *pleghen* (ll. 27, 34, 39, &c.), *steken* (l. 115), *wesen* ; *sien* (§§ 24, 41).

NOTE 1. Grammatical change is found in the pret. pl. and subj. of *sien* and *wesen* : pret. sg. *sach* (ll. 172, 430), was

(ll. 17, 19, &c.), pret. pl. *saghen* (ll. 174, 292), *waren* (l. 92), subj. *ware* (l. 297).

NOTE 2. On the form *steet* (l. 115) cf. § 82, note.

Here belong also a few verbs with a weak present tense :

ligghen (l. 682), 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. *leit* (l. 762, § 24), *leet* (l. 948), pret. sg. *lach* (ll. 219, 914), pl. *laghen* (l. 851), subj. *laghe* (l. 86), p.p. *gheleghen* ; *bidden*, *bat* (ll. 72, 655, 841, 975), *baden*, *ghebeden* (l. 424) ; *sitten* (l. 97), *sat* (ll. 105, 162), *satēn* (l. 107), *gheseten* (l. 380).

CLASS VI

90. The Gmc. gradation was :

(1) *a* (OE. *a*) ; (2) *ō* (OE. *ō*) ; (3) *o* (OE. *o*) ; (4) *a* (OE. *a*).

MDu. :

(1) *â* (§ 10) ; (2) *oe* (§ 21) ; (3) *oe* (§ 21) ; (4) *â* (§ 10).

draghen (l. 173), *droech* (ll. 28, 341, 935), *droeghet* (l. 815), *ghedraghen* (l. 121).

laden (ll. 74, 864), *varen* (ll. 153, 325, &c.), *ghewaghen* (ll. 368, 582), *slaen* (ll. 245, 846, cf. § 27).

NOTE 1. On the absence of *i*-mutation in the forms of the 2nd and 3rd p.s. pres. ind. cf. § 12.

NOTE 2. *ō* instead of *oe* is found in *si voren* (ll. 290, 401), *droghic* (l. 510).

A number of verbs belonging to this class have a weak present tense and *e* in the p.p. on the analogy of the mutated vowel of the present. No mutation of the *a* took place in *lachen* (Goth. *hlahjan*) because of the following *χχ* (cf. § 12) :

heffen (Goth. *hafjan*), *hoef* (*hief*), *gheheven* (l. 6) ; *sceppen* (Goth. *skapjan*), *scoep* (*sciep*), *ghescepen* (l. 273) ; *lachen*, *loech* (l. 274), pl. *loeghen* (gramm. change), *ghelachen*.

The forms *hief* and *sciep* arose on the analogy of the following class. The double cons. of the stem-syllable caused these verbs to pass into the class of the original reduplicative verbs.

Here belongs also the irregular verb *standen*, whose *n* was originally a distinctive of the present only. It intruded, however, into the forms of the pret., as in OE. it intruded into the

p.p. (*gestanden*). Forms of its cognate *staen* are mixed up with those of *standen* and tend to supplant the latter altogether :

3rd p.s. pres. ind. *staet* (l. 276), 3rd p.pl. *staen* (l. 611),
3rd p.s. pret. ind. *stoet* (OE. *stōd*, ll. 161, 261) beside *stont*
(ll. 226, 286), pl. *stonden* (ll. 279, 334), pret. subj. *stoede*
(l. 575).

CLASS VII

91. To this class belong those verbs which in Prim.Gmc. had reduplicated preterites with or without simultaneous vowel change, like Gothic *haitan*, *haihait*; *letan*, *lailot*. This Gmc. distinction between verbs with and without change of the stem-vowel is effaced in MDu., as *ie* became the distinctive vowel of the preterite of this class. In this *ie* two Gmc. sounds—*ē* and *eu* (*iu*)—seem to have coalesced (cf. § 23), *ē* being the vowel of the preterite of verbs with Gmc. *a*, *æ*, and *ai*, *eu* (*iu*) of those with Gmc. *ō* and *au* in the stem of the present tense. The origin of these vowel sounds and their exact relation to those of the Gothic reduplicated preterites are not clear. Not a single trace of the original reduplication syllable remains in MDu. The p.p. has the same stem-vowel as the pres. The principal verbs of this class are :

- Gmc. *a*. (1) (*ghe*)vallen (l. 400), *hanghen* (rarely *haen*),
vaen (*vanghen*), *ganghen*; *houden*, *ghewouden* (cf. § 17).
Gmc. *æ*. (2) *laten* (ll. 320, 428, 487, 640), *raden* (l. 366),
slapen (l. 672), *verwaten* (l. 631).
Gmc. *ō*. (3) *roepen* (ll. 227, 671).
Gmc. *ai*. (4) *heten* (ll. 617, 733, 746, 1029), *sceden* (l. 803).
Gmc. *au*. (5) *lopen* (l. 713).

92. The preterites of *vaen* (*ontfaen*, cf. § 42; note), *ganghen*, *hanghen*, and *houden* have a shortened stem-vowel: *vinc* (ll. 708, 938), *ghinc* (ll. 87, 268, 628, 678, 707), *hinc* (ll. 238, 687), *hilt* (ll. 52, 64). (*Ghe*)vallen has either *viel* or *vel* (l. 400). The infinitive *vaen* is the regular development of Gmc. **fayχan-* (§ 46) corresponding to OE. *fōn*. The less usual infinitive *vanghen* is based on the p.p., in which the *y* had remained intact before the voiced back open (grammatical change, cf. § 43), which after the nasal became a stop (cf. § 39). These forms with preserved *y* belonged originally to the p.p. and the pret. pl. only. But from these they were extended to the pret. sg., whence MDu. *vinc*, *hinc*. That *hanghen* has replaced original *haen* may be due

to the support of the weak intrans. verb *hanghen* (OE. *hangian*). Forms of the present tense of *ganghen* (imper. 2nd p.s. *ganc*, l. 727) are mixed up with those of a cognate verb in *-mi* (cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 547), *gaen* (OE. *gān*), which have supplanted them entirely in Modern Dutch (3rd p.s. pres. subj. *ga*, l. 246; 2nd p.pl. imper. *gaet*, l. 676).

WEAK VERBS

93. The division of the weak verbs of the Gmc. parent language into three classes is no longer possible in MDu. The verbs of the first or *-jan* class can still be recognized as such by their double consonant after a short stem-vowel, and, where the latter was originally *a* or *u*, by the mutation vowels *e* and *u* (cf. §§ 12, 13). But verbs of this class with a long stem-vowel have no characteristic left to distinguish them from those of the second and third classes, which had all been fused into one type. Original *-jan* verbs that retain the above-mentioned characteristics of their class are, e. g. :

(be)letten (Goth. *latjan*), legghen (Goth. *lagjan*), queden (Gmc. **kwadjanan*), setten (Goth. *satjan*), wekken (Goth. *(us)wakjan*), ontdecken (Gmc. **bakjanan*), cussen (OE. *cyssan*), (ghe)custen, vullen (cf. § 13).

94. The 2nd and 3rd p.s. of the pres. ind. of original *-jan* verbs had, before the WGmc. doubling of cons., dropped their *j* before the *i* of the endings *-is*, *-ip*, whence in OE. these forms have a single consonant alternating with the double cons. of the 1st p.s. and the plural. In MDu. the form of the latter was levelled out to the whole of the singular, except in a few verbs which retain the old alternation beside the new and more uniform system: *Legghen* (l. 131) has *ic legghe*, *du leghes*, *hi leghet* (leit, § 24), and on the analogy of *hi leit* also *ghi leit* in the 2nd p.pl. (l. 364) instead of *ghi leg(ghe)t*. *Segghen*, originally a verb of Class III, has similar forms to those of *legghen*: *seggic* (l. 30), *men seit* (l. 455), 2nd p.pl. *wat segdi* (ll. 307, 346; cf. § 36, note 2). The original distribution of forms with and without double cons. is kept perfectly intact in the pres. ind. of *hebben*, also originally a verb of Class III: *ic hebbe* (ll. 6, 228), *du heves* (l. 673), *hi heeft* (< *hevet*, l. 436), *wi hebben* (l. 121), *ghi hebbet* (l. 118), *hebt*, *hebdi* (§ 36, note 2), *si hebben*, imper. 2nd p.s. *hebbe* (l. 792), 2nd p.pl. *hebt* (l. 266).

THE WEAK PRETERITE

95. The vowel preceding the dental suffix of the weak preterite in Gmc. varied according to the class to which the verb belonged. The general weakening of unaccented vowels to *ə* (§ 27) in MDu. has effaced this early distinction, *-(e)de* being the typical ending of all weak verbs in the preterite. The preterite of the *-jan* verbs ended in Gmc. in *-iða*, so that there was no gemination of the final cons. of the stem-syllable in WGmc. Gmc. **latiða*, e. g., would regularly have become MDu. **lêtede* > **leette* with lengthening of the mutated stem-vowel in open syllable (cf. § 10). But the alternation of lengthened vowel + single cons. in the preterite with short vowel + double cons. in the present had to yield to a more uniform system based on the form of the present tense. Only *legghen* and *segghen* have more frequently *legghede* > *leide* (ll. 234, 839, 1004), p.p. *gheleghet* > *gheleit* (l. 808), *seghede* > *seide* (ll. 14, 187, &c.), *gheseit*, rather than *legde*, *segde*.

96. Syncope of the medial vowel of *-ede* takes place after a single liquid or nasal, after a point stop and after *z* (spelt *s*). Fluctuation between *-ede* and *-de* obtains after lip and back cons., after double liquids and nasals, after a semi-vowel, and after *s(s)*, *sc(h)*. There is always syncope after weak syllables: *wanderde*, *twivelde*. The same rules apply to the ending *-et(d)* of the p.p. The *d* of the ending is, after the syncope, assimilated to those cons. that are voiceless in their intervocalic position in the infinitive (cf. § 36).

NOTE. Verbs whose stem ends in *-d* or *-t* have the same form for the 1st p.s. pres. and pret. ind., owing to the syncope of the penultimate in the preterite ending: 1st p.s. pres. ind. *ic sende*, pret. ind. *ic sende* (cf. §§ 28, 36).

97. A number of verbs of Class I formed their pret. and p.p. in Gmc. without the medial vowel *i* (cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 534). The following verbs belong to this sub-division:

bringhen	{ brochte (l. 544) brachte (ll. 126, 412)	{ brocht bracht	} § 83
denken (dinken, § 18)	{ dochte dachte	{ ghedocht ghedacht	
dunken (§ 13)	dochte (ll. 286, 936)	ghedocht	

soeken	{ sochte (ll. 96, 241) socht (l. 641; cf. § 83, note)	} ghesocht
werken	wrochte (OE. <i>worhte</i>)	ghewrocht (OE. <i>ge- worht</i> ; cf. § 47)
copen	cochte (ll. 167, 176)	ghecocht
hebben (orig. Class III)	hadde (OLFr. <i>habda</i>)	ghehadt (rarely spelt ghehat)

Minor Groups

PRETERITE-PRESENTS

98. These verbs were originally unreduplicated perfects which acquired a present meaning in Germanic. The ending of the 2nd p.s. is either *-t*, the original ending in Prim.Gmc. (cf. Goth. *namt*), or *-es*, which had become the regular ending in MDu. (cf. § 83). The forms of the 1st and 3rd pers. sg. are identical as in all strong preterites. In the parent language a new weak pret., an infin., a pres. part., and in some verbs a strong p.p., were added to the conjugation.

CLASS I

99. weten.

ic, hi weet (ll. 46, 76), du wets (weets), wi, si wêten (OE. *witon*), ghi wet (< *wêtet, §§ 22, 28, ll. 120, 548). Imper. 2nd p.s. wet, wit, 2nd p.pl. wet, wit, weet. Pret. wiste (ll. 251, 416), p.p. gheweten.

CLASS II

100. doghen.

ic, hi dooch, but more frequently on the analogy of the regular present indicative: ic doghe, hi doghet (l. 391), (doocht), wi, si doghen, ghi doghet. Pret. dochte (l. 25), p.p. ghedocht, ghedoghen.

CLASS III

101. onnen (l. 10).

ic, hi an, du ans, on(ne)s, pl. onnen. Pret. onde, onste, p.p. gheonnen, gheont.

dorren, durren, derren.

ic, hi dar, der, du dor(re)s, dars, ders, durs, pl. dorren, durren, derren. Pret. dorste (l. 916), dorst (l. 734; cf. § 83, note), p.p. ghedorst, ghedurst, ghedorren.

dorven, durven, derven.

ic, hi darf (ll. 62, 764), derf (cf. § 15), du dorves, dorfs, durfs, derfs, pl. dorven, derven (l. 326). Pret. dorfte, dorste. connen.

ic, hi can (l. 399), du cans, con(ne)s, const, pl. connen. Pret. conde (ll. 69, 108, 603), conste (ll. 59, 63, 130, 417, 445), coste, p.p. gheconnen.

CLASS IV

102. sullen.

ic, hi sal (ll. 78, 236, 267), sel, du salt (l. 650), selt (l. 324), sout (cf. § 17), sult (with u from the plural), pl. sullen (cf. § 35), selen (l. 503), 2nd p.pl. selt (l. 598). Pret. soude (< *solde*, § 17) (ll. 98, 180, 551, 1012).

CLASS V

103. moghen.

ic, hi mach (ll. 117, 206), du macht, maghes, maechs, moghes, moochs, pl. moghen (ll. 321, 684). Pret. mochte, mocht (§ 83, note) (ll. 95, 378), p.p. ghemoghen.

CLASS VI

104. moeten (auxiliary of the optative mood).

ic, hi moet (ll. 10, 11, 44, 79, &c.), du moets, pl. moeten. Pret. moeste (ll. 411, 472, 842), p.p. ghemoeten.

Doen

105. Doen belongs with *gaen* (cf. § 92) and *staen* (cf. § 90) to a small group of verbs in *-mi* :

ic doe, du does, hi doet (l. 68), pl. wi, si doen, ghi doet. Imper. doe, pl. doet (l. 361). Pret. dede (ll. 36, 168, 840), subj. dade (l. 53), dede, p.p. ghedaen (l. 318).

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB

106. sijn (l. 98).

ic bem (§ 46), ben (ll. 74, 114, 359), du best, hi es (ll. 5, 45, 76, 77, &c.), pl. sijn, sijt. Subj. si, sijs, si (ll. 154, 605). Imper. 2nd p.s. wes, 2nd p.pl. sijt (l. 624), p.p. ghesijn (l. 601). The preterite is supplied by the forms of *wesen* (cf. § 89).

Willen

107. The present tense of this verb was originally an optative which in Prim.Gmc. assumed indicative function :

ic wille (ll. 9, 26, 139, 152, &c.), du wil(le)s, wilt, wout, hi wille, wil(le)t, pl. wi, si willen, ghi wil(le)t. Pret. woude (ll. 101, 134), 2nd p.pl. ghi wout (ll. 131, 639; cf. § 28), p.p. ghewilt.

BEATRIJS

- VAN dichten comt mi cleine bate.
Die liede raden mi dat ict late
Ende minen sin niet en vertare.
Maer om die doghet van hare
5 Die moeder ende maghet es bleven,
Hebbic een scone mieracle op heven,
Die god sonder twivel toghede
Marien teren, diene soghede.
Ic wille beghinnen van ere nonnen
10 Een ghedichte, god moet mi onnen,
Dat ic die poente moet wel geraken
Ende een goet ende daer af maken,
Volcomelijc na der waerheide,
Als mi broeder Ghijsbrecht seide,
15 Een begheven willemijn ;
Hi vant in die boeke sijn.
Hi was een out ghedaghet man.
Die nonne, daer ic af began,
Was hovesche ende subtyl van zeden ;
20 Men vint ghene noch heden,
Die haer ghelijct, ic wane,
Van zeden ende van ghedane.
Dat ic prisede haer lede,
Sonderlinghe haer soonhede,
25 Dats een dinc dat niet en dochte.
Ic wille u segghen, van wat ambochte
Si plach te wesen langhen tijt :
Int clooster daer si droech abijt,
Costeresse was si daer,
30 Dat seggic u al over waer :
Sine was lat no traghe,
No bi nachte no bi daghe.
Si was snel te haren werke ;
Si plach te ludene in die kerke ;

- 35 Si ghereide tlicht ende ornament
Ende dede op staen alt covent.
- Dese ioffrouwe en was niet sonder
Der minnen, die groot wonder
Pleecht te werken achter lande.
- 40 Bi wilen comter af scande,
Quale, toren, wedermoet ;
Bi wilen bliscap ende goet.
Den wisen maect si ooc soo ries
Dat hi moet bliven int verlies,
- 45 Eest hem liefte ofte leet.
Si dwingt sulken, dat hine weet
Weder spreken ofte swighen,
Daer hi loon af waent ghecrighen.
Meneghe worpt si onder voet,
- 50 Die op staet, alst haer dunct goet.
Minne maect sulken milde,
Die liever sine ghiften hilde,
Dade hijt niet bider minnen rade.
Noch vintmen liede soo ghestade,
- 55 Wat si hebben, groot oft elene,
Dat hen die minne gheeft ghemene :
Welde, bliscap ende rouwe ;
Selke minne hetic ghetrouwe.
In constu niet gheseggen als,
- 60 Hoe vele gheloux ende onghevals
Uter minnen beken ronnen.
Hier omme en darfmen niet veronnen
Der nonnen, dat si niet en conste ontgaen
Der minnen diese hilt ghevaen,
- 65 Want die duvel altoos begheert
Den mensche te becomee ende niet en cesseert
Dach ende nacht, spade ende vroe ;
Hi doeter sine macht toe.
Met quaden listen, als hi wel conde,
- 70 Becordise met vleescheliker sonde,
Die nonne, dat si sterven waende.
Gode bat si ende vermaende,
Dat hise trooste dore sine ghenaden.

Si sprac: 'ic ben soo verladen
 75 Met starker minnen ende ghewont,
 Dat weet hi, dient al es cont,
 Die niet en es verholen,
 Dat mi die crancheit sal doen dolen ;
 Ic moet leiden een ander leven ;
 80 Dit abijt moetic begheven.'

Nu hoort, hoeter na verghinc:
 Si sende om den ionghelinc,
 Daer si toe hadde grote lieve,
 Ootmoedelijc met enen brieve,
 85 Dat hi saen te hare quame,
 Daer laghe ane sine vrave.
 Die bode ghinc daer de ionghelinc was.
 Hi nam den brief ende las,
 Die hem sende sijn vriendinne.
 90 Doe was hi blide in sinen sinne ;
 Hi haestem te comen daer.
 Sint dat si out waren .XIJ. iaer,
 Dwanc die minne dese twee,
 Dat si dogheden menech wee.

95 Hi reet, soo hi ierst mochte,
 Ten clooster, daer hise sochte.
 Hi ghinc zitten voor tfensterkijn
 Ende soude gheerne, mocht sijn,
 Sijn lief spreken ende sien.
 100 Niet langhe en merde si na dien ;
 Si quam ende woudene vanden
 Vor tfensterkijn, dat met yseren banden
 Dwers ende lanx was bevlochten.
 Menech werven si versochten,
 105 Daer hi sat buten ende si binnen,
 Bevaen met alsoo starker minnen.
 Si saten soo een langhe stonde,
 Dat ict ghesegghen niet en conde,
 Hoe dicke verwandelde hare blye.
 110 'Ay mi,' seitsi, 'aymie,
 Vercoren lief, mi es soo wee,
 Sprect ieghen mi een wort oft twee,

Dat mi therte conforsteert!
 Ic ben, die troost ane u begheert!
 115 Der minnen strael steect mi int herte,
 Dat ic doghe grote smerte.
 In mach nemmermeer verhoghen,
 Lief, ghi en hebbet uut ghetoghen!'

Hi antworde met sinne:
 120 'Ghi wet, wel lieve vriendinne,
 Dat wi langhe hebben ghedragen
 Minne al onsen daghen.
 Wi en hadden nye soo vele rusten,
 Dat wi ons eens ondercusten.
 125 Vrouwe Venus, die godinne,
 Die dit brachte in onsen sinne,
 Moete God onse here verdoemen,
 Dat si twee soo scone bloemen
 Doet vervaluen ende bederven.
 130 Constic wel ane u verwerven,
 Ende ghi dabijt wout nederleggen
 Ende mi enen sekeren tijt seggen,
 Hoe ic u ute mochte leiden,
 Ic woude riden ende ghereiden
 135 Goede cleder diere van wullen
 Ende die met bonten doen vullen:
 Mantel, roc ende sercoot.
 In begheve u te ghere noot.
 Met u willic mi aventueren
 140 Lief, leet, tsuete metten sueren.
 Nemt te pande mijn trouwe.'
 'Vercorne vrient,' sprac die ioncfrouwe,
 'Die willic gherne van u ontfaen
 Ende met u soo verre gaen,
 145 Dat niemen en sal weten in dit covent
 Werwaert dat wi sijn bewent.
 Van tavont over .VIIJ. nachte
 Comt ende nemt mijns wachte
 Daer buten inden vergier,
 150 Onder enen eglentier.
 Wacht daer mijns, ic come uut

Ende wille wesen uwe brunt,
 Te varen daer ghi begheert ;
 En si dat mi siecheit deert
 155 Ocht saken, die mi sijn te swaer,
 Ic come sekerlike daer,
 Ende ic begheert van u sere,
 Dat ghi daer comt, lieve ionchere.'

Dit gheloofde elc anderen.

160 Hi nam orlof ende ghinc wanderen
 Daer sijn rosside ghesadelt stoet.
 Hi satter op metter spoet
 Ende reet wech sinen telt
 Ter stat wert, over een velt.
 165 Sijns lieves hi niet en vergat.
 Sanders daghes ghinc hi in die stat ;
 Hi cochte blau ende scaerlaken,
 Daer hi af dede maken
 Mantele ende caproen groot
 170 Ende roc ende sorcoot
 Ende na recht ghevoedert wel.
 Niemen en sach beter vel
 Onder vrouwen cledere draghen.
 Si prysdent alle diet saghén.
 175 Messe, gordele ende almoniere
 Cocti haer goet ende diere ;
 Huven, vingherline van goude
 Ende chierheit menechfoude.
 Om al die chierheit dede hi proeven,
 180 Die eneger brunt soude behoeven.
 Met hem nam hi .v^c. pont
 Ende voer in ere avonstont
 Heymelike buten der stede.
 Al dat soonheide voerdi mede
 185 Wel ghetorst op sijn paert
 Ende voer alsoo ten cloostere waert,
 Daer si seide, inden vergier,
 Onder enen eglent
 Hi ghinc sitten neder int cruut,
 190 Tote sijn lief soude comen uut.

- Van hem latic nu die tale
 Ende segghe u vander scoonder smale.
 Vore middernacht lude si mettine ;
 Die minne dede haer grote pine.
 195 Als mettenen waren ghesongen
 Beide van ouden ende van iongen
 Die daer waren int covent,
 Ende si weder waren ghewent
 Opten dormter al ghemene,
 200 Bleef si inden coor allene
 Ende si sprac haer ghebede,
 Alsi te voren dicke dede.
 Si knielde voordē outaer
 Ende sprac met groten vaer :
 205 'Maria, moeder, soete name,
 Nu en mach minen lichame
 Niet langher in dabijt gheduren.
 Ghi kint wel in allen uren
 Smenschen herte ende sijn wesen ;
 210 Ic hebbe ghevast ende ghelesen
 Ende ghenomen discipline,
 Hets al om niet dat ic pine ;
 Minne worpt mi onder voet,
 Dat ic der werelt dienen moet.
 215 Alsoo waerlike als ghi, here lieve,
 Wort ghehanghen tusschen .ij. dieve
 Ende aent cruce wort gherecket,
 Ende ghi Lazaruse verwecket,
 Daer hi lach inden grave doot,
 220 Soe moetti kinnen minen noot
 Ende mine mesdaet mi vergheven ;
 Ic moet in swaren sonden sneven.'
 Na desen ghinc si uten core
 Teenen beelde, daer si vore
 225 Knielde ende sprac hare ghebede,
 Daer Maria stont ter stede.
 Si riep: 'Maria!' onversaghet,
 'Ic hebbe u nach ende dach geclaghet
 Ontfermelike mijn vernoy
 230 Ende mi en es niet te bat een hoy.

- Ic werde mijns sins te male quijt,
 Blivic langher in dit abijt!'
 Die covel toech si ute al daer
 Ende leidse op onser vrouwen outaer.
- 235 Doen dede si ute hare scoen.
 Nu hoort, watsi sal doen!
 Die slotele vander sacristiën
 Hinc si voor dat beelde Mariën;
 Ende ic segt u over waar,
- 240 Waer omme dat sise hinc al daer:
 Ofmense te priemtide sochte,
 Dat mense best daer vinden mochte.
 Hets wel recht in alder tijt,
 Wie vore Mariën beelde lijt,
- 245 Dat hi sijn oghen derwaert sla
 Ende segge 'ave', eer hi ga,
 'Ave Maria': daer omme si ghedinct,
 Waer omme dat si die slotel daer hinc.

- Nu ghinc si danen dorden noot
- 250 Met enen pels al bloot,
 Daer si een dore wiste,
 Die si ontsloot met liste,
 Ende ghincker heymelijc uut,
 Stillekine sonder ghel uut.
- 255 Inden vergier quam si met vare.
 Di iongelinc wart haers gheware;
 Hi seide: 'lief, en verveert u niet,
 Hets u vrient dat ghi hier siet.'
 Doen si beide te samen quamen,
- 260 Si begonste hare te scamen,
 Om dat si in enen pels stoet,
 Bloots hoeft ende barvoet.
 Doen seidi: 'wel scone lichame,
 U soo waren bat bequame
- 265 Scone ghewaden ende goede cleder.
 Hebter mi om niet te leder,
 Ic salse u gheven sciere.'
 Doe ghinghen si onder den eglentiere
 Ende alles, dies si behoeft,

- 270 Des gaf hi hare ghenoech.
 Hi gaf haer cleder twee paer,
 Blau waest dat si aen dede daer,
 Wel ghescepen int ghevoech.
 Vriendelike hi op haer loech.
- 275 Hi seide : ' lief, dit hemelblau
 Staet u bat dan dede dat grau.'
 Twee cousen tooch si ane
 Ende twee scoen cordewane
 Die hare vele bat stonden
- 280 Dan scoen die waren ghebonden.
 Hoot cleder van witter ziden
 Gaf hi hare te dien tiden,
 Die si op haer hooft hinc.
 Doen cussese die ionghelinc
- 285 Vriendelike aen haren mont.
 Hem dochte, daer si voor hem stont,
 Dat die dach verclaerde.
 Haestelike ghinc hi tsinen paerde,
 Hi settese voor hem int ghereide.
- 290 Dus voren si henen beide,
 Soe verre, dat began te daghen,
 Dat si hen nyemen volghen en saghen.
 Doen begant te lichtene int oost.
 Si seide : ' God, alder werelt troost,
- 295 Nu moeti ons bewaren,
 Ic sie den dach verclaren.
 Waric met u niet comen uut,
 Ic soude prime hebben ghel uut,
 Als ic wilen was ghewone
- 300 Inden clooster van religione.
 Ic ducht mi die vaert sal rouwen :
 Die werelt hout soo cleine trouwe,
 Al hebbic mi ghekeert daeran ;
 Si slacht den losen coman,
- 305 Die vingherline van formine
 Vercoopt voor guldine.'

' Ay, wat segdi, suverlike,
 Ocht ic u emmermeer beswike,

- Soo moete mi God scinden !
310 Waer dat wi ons bewinden,
In scede van u te ghere noot,
Ons en scede die bitter doot !
Hoe mach u aen mi twien ?
Ghi en hebt aen mi niet versien,
315 Dat ic u fel was ofte loos.
Sint dat ic u ierst vercoos,
En haddic niet in minen sinne
Ghedaen een keyserinne.
Op dat ic haers werdech ware,
320 Lief, en liete u niet om hare !
Des moghedi seker wesen.
Ik vore met ons ute ghelesen
.Vc. pont wit selverijn,
Daer seldi, lief, vrouwe af sijn.
325 Al varen wie in vremde lande,
Wine derven verteren ghene pande
Binnen desen seven iaren.’
Dus quamen si den telt ghevaren
Smorgens aen een foreest,
330 Daer die voghele hadden feest.
Si maecten soo groot gheschal,
Datment hoorde over al.
Elc sanc na der naturen sine.
Daer stonden scone bloemkine
335 Op dat groene velt ontploken,
Die scone waren ende suete roken.
Die locht was claer ende scone.
Daer stonden vele rechte home,
Die ghelovert waren rike.
340 Die ionghelinc sach op die suverlike,
Daer hi ghestade minne toe droech.
Hi seide : ‘ lief, waert u ghevoech,
Wi souden beeten ende bloemen lesen,
Het dunct mi hier scone wesen.
345 Laet ons spelen der minnen spel.’
‘ Wat segdi,’ sprac si, ‘ dorper fel,
Soudic beeten op tfelt,
Ghelijc enen wive die wint ghelt

- Dorperlijke met haren lichame,
 350 Seker, soo haddic cleine scame!
 Dit en ware u niet ghesciet,
 Waerdi van dorpers aerde niet!
 Ic mach mi bedinken onsochte.
 Godsat hebdi diet sochte!
 355 Swighet meer deser talen
 Ende hoort die voghele inden dalen,
 Hoe si singhen ende hem vervroyen.
 Die tijt sal u te min vernoyen,
 Alsic bi u ben al naect
 360 Op een bedde wel ghemaect,
 Soo doet al dat u ghenoecht
 Ende dat uwer herten voeght.
 Ic hebs in mijn herte toren,
 Dat ghijt mi heden leit te voren.'
- 365 Hi seide: 'lief, en belghet u niet.
 Het dede Venus, diet mi riet.
 God geve mi scande ende plaghe,
 Ochtic[s] u emmermeer ghewaghe.'
 Si seide: 'ic vergheeft u dan,
 370 Ghi sijt mijn troost voor alle man
 Die leven onder den trone.
 Al levede Absolon die scone
 Ende ic des wel seker ware
 Met hem te levene .M. iare
 375 In weelden ende in rusten,
 Ic liets mi niet ghecusten.
 Lief, ic hebbe u soo vercoren,
 Men mocht mi dat niet legghen voren,
 Dat ic uwes soude vergheten.
- 380 Waric in hemelrike gheseten
 Ende ghi hier in ertrike,
 Ic quame tot u sekerlike!
 Ay God, latet onghewroken
 Dat ic dullijc hebbe ghesproken!
 385 Die minste bliscap in hemelrike
 En es hier ghere vrouden ghelike;
 Daer es die minste soo volmaect,

Datter zielen niet en smaect
 Dan Gode te minnen sonder inde.
 390 Al erdsche dinc es ellinde,
 Si en dooghet niet een haer
 Jeghen die minste die es daer.
 Diere om pinen die sijn vroet,
 Al eest dat ic dolen moet
 395 Ende mi te groten sonden keren
 Dore u, lieve scone ionchere.'

Dus hadden si tale ende wedertale.
 Si reden berch ende dale.
 In can u niet ghesegghen wel
 400 Wat tusschen hen tween ghevel.
 Si voren alsoo voort,
 Tes si quamen in een poort,
 Die scone stont in enen dale.
 Daer soo bequaemt hem wale,
 405 Dat siere bleven der iaren seven
 Ende waren in verweenden leven
 Met ghenuechten van lichamen,
 Ende wonnen .ij. kinder tsamen.
 Daer, na den seven iaren,
 410 Alsoe die penninghen verteert waren,
 Moesten si teren vanden pande,
 Die si brachten uten lande.
 Cleder, soonheit ende paerde
 Vercochten si te halver warde
 415 Ende brochtent al over saen.
 Doen en wisten si wat bestaen ;
 Si en conste ghenen roc spinnen,
 Daer si met mochte winnen.
 Die tijt wart inden lande diere
 420 Van spisen, van wine ende van biere
 Ende van al datmen eten mochte.
 Dies hem wart te moede onsochte ;
 Si waren hem liever vele doot,
 Dan si hadden ghebeden broot.
 425 Die aermoede maecte een ghesceet
 Tusschen hem beiden, al waest hem leet.

Aenden man ghebrac dierste trouwe ;
 Hi lietse daer in groten rouwe
 Ende voer te sinen lande weder.
 430 Si en sachen met oghen nye zeder.
 Daer bleven met hare ghinder
 Twee uter maten scone kinder.

Si sprac : 'hets mi comen toe,
 Dat ic duchte spade ende vroe ;
 435 Ic ben in vele doghens bleven.
 Die ghene heeft mi begheven,
 Daer ic mi trouwen toe verliet.
 Maria, vrouwe, oft ghi ghebiet,
 Bidt vore mi ende mine .ij. ionghere.
 440 Dat wi niet en sterven van honghere.
 Wat salic doen, elendech wijf !
 Ic moet beide, ziele ende lijf,
 Bevlecken met sondeghen daden.
 Maria, vrouwe, staet mi in staden !
 445 Al constic enen roc spinnen,
 In mochter niet met winnen
 In tween weken een broot.
 Ic moet gaen dorden noot
 Buten der stat op tfelt
 450 Ende winnen met minen lichame ghelt,
 Daer ic met mach copen spise.
 In mach in ghere wise
 Mijn kinder niet begheven.'
 Dus ghinc si in een sondech leven.
 455 Want men seit ons overwaer,
 Dat si langhe seve iaer
 Ghemene wijf ter werelt ghinc
 Ende meneghe sonde ontfinc,
 Dat haer was wel onbequame,
 460 Die si dede metten lichame,
 Daer si cleine ghenuechte hadde in ;
 Al dede sijt om een cranc ghewin,
 Daersi haer kinder met onthelt.
 Wat holpt al vertelt

- 465 Die scamelike sonden ende die zwaer,
 Daer si in was .XIIIIJ. iaer!
 Maer emmer en lietsi achter niet,
 Hadsi rouwe oft verdriet,
 Sine las alle daghe met trouwen
- 470 Die seven ghetiden van onser vrouwen.
 Die las si haer te loven ende teren,
 Dat sise moeste bekeren
 Uten sondeliken daden,
 Daer si was met beladen
- 475 Bi ghetale .XIIIIJ. iaer ;
 Dat segghic u over waer.
 Si was seven iaer metten man,
 Die .ij. kindere an hare wan,
 Diese liet in ellinde,
- 480 Daer si doghede groot meswinde.
 Dierste .VIJ. iaer hebdi gehoort ;
 Verstaet hoe si levede voort.

- Als die .XIIIIJ. iaer waren gedaen,
 Sinde haer God int herte saen
- 485 Berouwennessen alsoo groot,
 Dat si met enen swerde al bloot
 Liever liete haer hoot af slaen,
 Dan si meer sonden hadde ghedaen
 Met haren lichame, alsi plach.
- 490 Si weende nacht ende dach,
 Dat haer oghen seldom drogheden.
 Si seide: 'Maria, die Gode soghede,
 Fonteyne boven alle wiven,
 Laet mi inder noot niet bliven!
- 495 Vrouwe, ic neme u torconden,
 Dat mi rouwen mine sonden
 Ende sijn mi herde leet.
 Der es soo vele, dat ic en weet
 Waer icse dede ocht met wien.
- 500 Ay lacen! wat sal mijns gheschien!
 Ic mach wel ieghen dordeel sorgen —
 Doghen Gods sijn mi verborgen —,
 Daer alle sonden selen bliken,

- Beide van armen ende van riken,
 505 Ende alle mesdaet sal sijn ghewroken,
 Daer en si vore biechte af ghesproken
 Ende penitencie ghedaen.
 Dat wetic wel, sonder waen.
 Des benic in groten vare.
 510 Al droghic alle daghe een hare,
 Ende crooper met van lande te lande
 Over voete ende over hande
 Wullen, barvoet, sonder scoen,
 Nochtan en constic niet ghedoen,
 515 Dat ic van sonden worde vri,
 Maria, vrouwe, ghi en troost mi,
 Fonteyne boven alle doghet!
 Ghi hebt den meneghen verhoghet,
 Also wel Teophuluse seen ;
 520 Hi was der quaetster sonderen een
 Ende haddem den duvel op ghegeven,
 Beide ziele ende leven,
 Ende was worden sijn man ;
 Vrouwe, ghi verloosseten nochtan.
 525 Al benic een besondech wijf
 Ende een onghestroost keytijf,
 In wat leven ic noy[t] was,
 Vrouwe, ghedinct dat ic las
 Tuwer eren een ghebede!
 530 Toont aen mi u ootmoedechede!
 Ic ben ene die es bedroevet
 Ende uwer hulpen wel behoevet ;
 Dies maghic mi verbouden :
 En bleef hem nye onvergouden,
 535 Die u gruete, maget vrië,
 Alle daghe met ere ave marië.
 Die u ghebet gherne lesen,
 Sie mooghen wel seker wesen,
 Dat hem daer af sal comen vrame.
 540 Vrouwe, hets u soo wel bequame,
 Uut vercorne Gods bruut.
 U sone sinde u een saluut
 Te Nazaret, daer hi u sochte,

- Die u ene bootscap brochte,
545 Die nye van bode was ghehoort;
Daer omme sijn u die selve woort
Soo bequame sonder wanc,
Dat ghijs wet elken danc,
Die u gheerne daer mede quet.
550 Al waer hi in sonden belet,
Ghi souden te ghenaden bringhen
Ende voor uwen sone verdinghen.’
Dese bedinghe ende dese claghe
Dreef die sonderse alle daghe.
555 Si nam een kint in elke hant,
Ende ghincker met door tlant,
In armoede, van stede te steden,
Ende levede bider beden.
Soo langhe dolede si achter dlant,
560 Dat si den clooster weder vant,
Daer si hadde gheweest nonne,
Ende quam daer savons na der sonne
In ere weduwen huus spade,
Daer si bat herberghe door ghenade,
565 Dat si daer snachts mochte bliven.
‘Ic mocht u qualijc verdriven,’
Sprac die weduwe, ‘met uwen kinderkinen.
Mi dunct dat si moede scinen.
Ruust u ende sit neder.
570 Ic sal u deilen weder
Dat mi verleent onse here
Door siere liever moeder ere.’
Dus bleef si met haren kinden
Ende soude gheerne ondervinden,
575 Hoet inden clooster stoede.
‘Segt mi,’ seitsi, ‘vrouwe goede,
Es dit covint van ioffrouwen?’
‘Jaet,’ seitsi, ‘bi miere trouwen.
Dat verweent es ende rike;
580 Men weet newer sijns ghelike.
Die nonnen diere abijt in draghen,
In hoorde nye ghewaghen
Van hen gheen gherochten

Dies si blame hebben mochten.'

- 585 Die daer bi haren kinderen sat,
 Si seide: 'waer bi segdi dat?
 Ic hoorde binnen deser weken
 Soo vele van ere nonnen spreken;
 Alsic verstoet in minen sinne,
 590 Soo was si hier costerinne.
 Diet mi seide hine looch niet:
 Hets binnen .XIIIJ. iaren ghesbiet,
 Dat si uten clooster streec.
 Men wiste noyt, waer si weec
 595 Oft in wat lande si inde nam.'
 Doen wert die weduwe gram
 Ende seide: 'ghi dunct mi reven!
 Derre talen seldi begheven
 Te segghene vander costerinnen
 600 Oft ghi en blijft hier niet binnen!
 Si heeft hier costersse ghesijn
 .XIIIJ. iaer den termijn,
 Dat men haers noyt ghemessen conde
 In alden tiden éne metten stonde,
 605 Hen si dat si waer onghesont.
 Hi ware erger dan een hont,
 Diere af seide el dan goet;
 Si draghet soo reynen moet,
 Die eneghe nonne draghen mochte.
 610 Die alle die cloosters dore sochte,
 Die staen tusschen Elve ende der Geronde,
 Ic wane men niet vinden en conde
 Neghene die gheesteliker leeft!'

- Die alsoo langhe hadde ghesneeft
 615 Dese tale dochte haer wesen wonder,
 Ende seide: 'vrouwe, maect mi conder.
 Hoe hiet haer moeder ende vader?'
 Doe noemesise beide gader.
 Doen wiste si wel, dat si haer meende.
 620 Ay God! hoe si snachs weende
 Heymelike voor haer bedde!

- Si seide: 'ic en hebbe ander wedde
 Dan van herten groot berouwe.
 Sijt in mijn hulpe, Maria, vrouwe!
- 625 Mijn sonden sijn mi soo leet,
 Saghic enen hoven heet,
 Die in groten gloyen stonde,
 Dat die vlamme ghinghe uten monde,
 Ic croper in met vlite,
- 630 Mochtic mier sonden werden quite.
 Here, ghi hebt wanhope verwaten,
 Daer op willie mi verlaten!
 Ic ben, die altoos ghenade hoopt,
 Al eest dat mi anxt noopt
- 635 Ende mi bringt in groten vare.
 En was nye soo groten sondare,
 Sint dat ghi op ertrike quaemt
 Ende menschelike vorme naemt
 Ende ghi aen den cruce wout sterven,
- 640 Sone lieti den sondare niet bederven;
 Die met berouwenesse socht gnade,
 Hi vantse, al quam hi spade,
 Alst wel openbaer scheen
 Den enen sondare vanden tween,
- 645 Die tuwer rechter siden hinc.
 Dats ons een troostelijke dinc,
 Dat ghine ontfinc[t] onbescouden.
 Goet berou mach als ghewouden;
 Dat maghic merken an desen.
- 650 Ghi seit: 'vrient, du salt wesen
 Met mi heden in mijn rike,
 Dat segghic u ghewaerlike.'
 Noch, here, waest openbare,
 Dat Gisemast, die mordenare,
- 655 Ten lesten om ghenade bat.
 Hi gaf u weder gout no scat,
 Dan hem berouden sine sonden.
 U ontfermecheit en es niet te gronden
 Niet meer, dan men mach
- 660 Die zee uut sceppen op enen dach
 Ende droghen al toten gronde.

Dus was nye soo grote sonde,
 Vrouwe, u ghenaden en gaen boven.
 Hoe soudic dan sijn verscoven
 665 Van uwer ontfermecheit,
 Ocht mi mijn sonden sijn soo leit!

Daer si lach in dit ghebede,
 Quam een vaec in al haer lede
 Ende si wart in slape sochte.
 670 In enen vysioen haer dochte,
 Hoe een stemme aan haer riep,
 Daer si lach ende sliep:
 'Mensche, du heves soo langhe gecarmt,
 Dat Maria dijns ontfarmt,
 675 Want si heeft u verbeden.
 Gaet inden clooster met haestecheden:
 Ghi vint die doren open wide,
 Daer ghi uut ginges ten selven tide
 Met uwen lieve, den ionghelinc,
 680 Die u inder noot af ghinc.
 Al dijn abijt vinstu weder
 Ligghen opten outaer neder;
 Wile, covele ende scoen
 Mooghedi coenlijke ane doen;
 685 Des danct hooghelike Mariën:
 Die slotele vander sacristiën,
 Die ghi voor tbeelde hinct
 Snachs, doen ghi uut ghinct,
 Die heeft si soo doen bewaren,
 690 Datmen binnen .XIIIJ. iaren
 Uwes nye en ghemiste,
 Soo dat yemen daer af wiste.
 Maria es soo wel u vrient:
 Si heeft altoos voor u ghedient
 695 Min no meer na dijn ghelike.
 Dat heeft de vrouwe van hemelrike,
 Sonderse, door u ghedaen!
 Si heet u inden clooster gaen.
 Ghi en vint nyeman op u bedde.
 700 Hets van Gode, dat ic u quedge!

- Na desen en waest niet lanc,
 Dat si uut haren slape ontspranc.
 Si seide: 'God, gheweldechere,
 En ghehinct den duvel nemmermere,
 705 Dat hi mi bringhe in mere verdriet,
 Dan mi nu es ghesciet!
 Ochtic nu inden clooster ghinghe
 Ende men mi over dieveghe vinghe,
 Soo waric noch meer ghescent,
 710 Dan doen ic ierst rumde covent.
 Ic mane u, God die goede,
 Dor uwen pretiosen bloede,
 Dat uut uwer ziden liep,
 Ocht die stemme, die aen mi riep,
 715 Hier es comen te minen baten,
 Dat sijs niet en moete laten,
 Si en come anderwerf tot hare
 Ende derde werven openbare,
 Soo dat ic mach sonder waen
 720 Weder in minen clooster gaen.
 Ic wilre om benediën
 Ende loven altoos Mariën!'

- Sanders snachts, moghedi horen,
 Quam haer een stemme te voren,
 725 Die op haer riep ende seide:
 'Mensche, du maecs te langhe beide!
 Ganc weder in dinen clooster,
 God sal wesen dijn trooster.
 Doet dat Maria u ontbiet!
 730 Ic ben haer bode, en twivels niet.'
 Nu heefsise anderwerf vernomen
 Die stemme tote haer comen
 Ende hietse inden clooster gaen;
 Nochtan en dorst sijs niet bestaen.
 735 Der derder nacht verbeyt si noch
 Ende seide: 'eest elfs ghedroch,
 Dat mi comt te voren,
 Soo maghic cortelike scoren
 Des duvels ghewelt ende sine cracht

- 740 Ende ocht hire comt te nacht,
 Here, soo maecten soo confuus,
 Dat hi vare uten huus,
 Dat hi mi niet en moete scaden.
 Maria, nu staet mi in staden,
- 745 Die ene stemme ane mi sint,
 Ende hiet mi gaen int covint;
 Ic mane u, vrouwe, bi uwen kinde,
 Dat ghise mi derdewerven wilt sinden.'
- Doen waecte si den derden nacht.
- 750 Een stemme quam van gods cracht
 Met enen over groten lichte
 Ende seide: 'hets bi onrechte,
 Dat ghi niet en doet dat ic u hiet,
 Want u Maria bi mi ontbiet.
- 755 Ghi moecht beiden te lanc.
 Gaet inden clooster, sonder wanc,
 Ghi vint die doren op ende wide ontdaen,
 Daer ghi wilt, moghedl gaen.
 U abijt vindi weder
- 760 Ligghende opten outaer neder.'
 Als die stemme dit hadde gheseit,
 Mochte die zondersse die daer leit,
 Die claeurheit metten oghen wel sien;
 Si seide: 'nu en darf mi niet twien,
- 765 Dese stemme comt van Gode,
 Ende es der maghet Mariën bode.
 Dat wetie nu sonder hone.
 Si comt met lichte soo scone:
 Nu en willics niet laten,
- 770 Ic wille mi inden clooster maken,
 Ic saelt ooc doen in goeder trouwen
 Opten troost van onser vrouwen,
 Ende wille mijn kinder beide gader
 Bevelen Gode onsen vader.
- 775 Hi salse wel bewaren.'
 Doen tooch si ute al sonder sparen
 Haer cleder, daer sise met decte

Heymelike, dat sise niet en wecte.
 Si cussese beide aen haren mont.
 780 Si seide: 'kinder, blijft ghesont.
 Op den troost van onser vrouwen
 Latic u hier in goeder trouwen,
 En hadde mi Maria niet verbeden,
 Ic en hadde u niet begheven
 785 Om al tgoet, dat Rome heeft binnen.'
 Hoort, wes si sal beghinnen.

Nu gaet si met groten weene
 Ten clooster waert, moeder eene.
 Doen si quam inden vergiere,
 790 Vant si die dore ontsloten sciere.
 Si ghincker in sonder wanc:
 'Maria, hebbes danc,
 Ic ben comen binnen mure;
 God gheve mi goede aventure!'
 795 Waer si quam, vant si die dore
 Al wide open ieghen hore.
 In die kerke si doe trac;
 Heymelike si doe sprac:
 'God here, ic bidde u met vlite,
 800 Hulpt mi weder in minen abite,
 Dat ic over .XIIIIJ. iær
 Liet ligghen op onser vrouwen outaer,
 Snachs, doen ic danen sciet!'
 Dit en es gheloghen niet,
 805 Ic segt u sonder ghile:
 Scone, covele ende wile
 Vant si ter selver stede weder,
 Daer sijt hadde gheleit neder.
 Si traect an haestelike
 810 Ende seide: 'God van hemelrike
 Ende Maria, maghet fijn,
 Ghebenedijt moetti sijn!
 Ghi sijt alre doghet bloeme!
 In uwen reine magedoeme
 815 Droeghedi een kint sonder wee,

783 MS. Ende

- Dat here sal bliven emmermee ;
 Ghi sijt een uut vercoren werde,
 U kint maecte hemel ende erde.
 Deze ghewelt comt u van Gode
 820 Ende staet altoos tuwen ghebode.
 Den here, die ons broeder
 Moghedi ghebieden als moeder
 Ende hi u heten lieve dochter.
 Hier omme levic vele te sochter.
 825 Wie aen u soect ghenade,
 Hi vintse, al comt hi spade.
 U hulpe die es alte groot ;
 Al hebbic vernoy ende noot,
 Hets bi u ghewandelt soo,
 830 Dat ic nu mach wesen voo.
 Met rechte maghic u benediën !'
 Die slotele vander sacristiën
 Sach si hanghen, in ware dinc,
 Vor Mariën, daer sise hinc.
 835 Die slotele hinc si aen hare
 Ende ghinc ten core, daersi clare
 Lampten sach berren in allen hoeken.
 Daer na ghinc si ten boeken
 Ende leide elc op sine stede,
 840 Alsi dicke te voren dede,
 Ende si bat der maghet Mariën,
 Dat sise van evele moeste vriën
 Ende haer kinder, die si liet
 Ter weduwen huus in zwaer verdriet.
 845 Binnen dien was die nacht ghegaen,
 Dat dorloy begonste te slaen,
 Daermen middernacht bi kinde.
 Si nam cloczeel biden inde
 Ende luude metten so wel te tiden,
 850 Dat sijt hoorden in allen ziden.
 Die boven opten dormter laghen,
 Die quam[en] alle sonder traghén
 Vanden dormter ghemene.
 Sine wisten hier af groot no clene.

- 855 Si bleef inden clooster haren tijt,
 Sonder lachter ende verwijt:
 Maria hadde ghedient voor hare,
 Ghelijc oft sijt selve ware.
 Dus was die sonderse bekeert,
- 860 Maria te love, die men eert,
 Der maghet van hemelrike,
 Die altoos ghetrouwelike
 Haren vrient staet in staden,
 Alsi in node sijn verladen.
- 865 Dese ioffrouwe, daer ic af las,
 Es nonne alsi te voren was.
 Nu en willic vergheten niet
 Haer twee kindere, die si liet
 Ter weduwen huus in groter noot.
- 870 Si en hadden ghelt noch broot.
 In can u niet vergronden,
 Doen si haer moeder niet en vonden,
 Wat groter rouwe datsi dreven.
 Die weduwe ghincker sitten neven:
- 875 Si hadder op ontfermenisse.
 Si seide: 'ic wille toter abdisse
 Gaen met desen .ij. kinden.
 God sal hare int herte sinden,
 Dat si hen goet sal doen.'
- 880 Si deden ane cleder ende scoen,
 Si ghincker met in covent;
 Si seide: 'vrouwe, nu bekent
 Den noot van desen tween wesen:
 Die moeder heefse met vresen
- 885 Te nacht in mijn huus g[h]elaten
 Ende es ghegaen hare straten,
 Ic en weet, west noch oost.
 Dus sijn die kinder onghetroost.
 Ic hulpe hen gheerne, wistic hoe.'
- 890 De abdisse spracker toe:
 'Houtse wel, ic saelt u lonen,
 Dat ghijs u niet en selt becronen,
 Na dat si u sijn ghelaten.

- Men gheve hen der caritaten
 895 Elcs daghes, om Gode.
 Sint hier daghelijes enen bode,
 Die hen drincken hale ende eten.
 Gheberst hen yet, laet mi weten.
 Die weduwe was vroom,
 900 Dat haer comen was alsoo.
 Si nam die kinder met hare
 Ende hadder toe goede ware.
 Die moeder, diese hadde ghesoghet
 Ende pine daerom ghedooghet,
 905 Haer was wel te moede,
 Doen sise wiste in goeder hoede,
 Haer kinder, die si begaf
 In groter noot ende ghinc af.
 Sine hadde vaer no hinder
 910 Voort meer om hare kinder.
 Si leide vort een heylech leven;
 Menech suchten ende beven
 Hadsi nacht ende dach,
 Want haer die rouwe int herte lach
 915 Van haren quaden sonden,
 Di si niet en dorste vermonden
 Ghenen mensche, no ontdecken,
 Noo in dichten ooc vertrecken.

 Hier na quam op enen dach
 920 Een abt, diese te visenteerne plach
 Eenwerven binnen den iare,
 Om te vernemen oft daer ware
 Enech lachterlike gherochte,
 Daersi blame af hebben mochte[n].
 925 Sdaghes als hire comen was,
 Lach die sonderse ende las
 Inden coor haer ghebet,
 In groter twivelingen met.
 Die duvel becorese metter scame,
 930 Dat si haer sondelike blame
 Vore den abt niet en soude bringhen.

- Als i lach inder bedinghen,
 Sach si, hoe dat neven haer leet
 Een ionghelinc, met witten ghecleet ;
 935 Hi droech in sinen arm al bloot
 Een kint, dat dochte haer doot.
 Die ionghelinc warp op ende neder
 Enen appel ende vinken weder
 Vor tkint, ende maecte spel.
 940 Dit versach die nonne wel,
 Daersi in haer ghebede lach.
 Si seide : 'vrient, oft wesen mach,
 Ende of ghi comen sijt van Gode,
 Soo manic u bi sine ghebode,
 945 Dat ghi mi segt ende niet en heelt,
 Waerom ghi voor dat kint speelt
 Metten sconen appel root,
 Ende het leet in uwen arm doot?
 U spel en helpt hem niet een haer.'
 950 'Seker, nonne, ghi segt waer :
 En weet niet van minen spele
 Weder luttel no vele,
 Hets doot, en hoort no en siet.
 Al des ghelike en weet God niet,
 955 Dat ghi leest ende vast :
 Dat en helpt u niet een bast ;
 Hets al verloren pine,
 Dat ghi neemt discipline :
 Ghi sijt in sonden soo versmoort,
 960 Dat God u beden niet en hoort
 Boven in sijn rike.
 Ic rade u : haestelike
 Gaet ten abt, uwen vader,
 Ende verteelt hem algader
 965 U sonden, al sonder lieghen.
 Laet u den duvel niet bedrieghen.
 Die abt sal u absolveren
 Vanden sonden, die u deren.
 Eest, dat ghise niet wilt spreken,
 970 God salse zwaerlike an u wreken !'
 Die ionghelinc ghinc ute haer oghen ;

- Hine wilde haer nemmeer vertoghen.
 Dat hi seide, heeft si verstaen.
 Smorghens ghinc si alsoo saen
- 975 Ten abt ende bat, dat hi hoorde
 Haer biechte van worde te worde.
 Die abt was vroet van sinne.
 Hi seide: 'dochter, lieve minne,
 Des en willic laten niet,
- 980 Bepeinst u wel ende besiet
 Volcomelijc van uwen sonden.'
 Ende si ghinc ten selven stonden
 Den heyleghen abt sitten neven
 Ende ontdeckten hem al haer leven,
- 985 Ende haer vite van beghinne:
 Hoe si met ere dulre minne
 Becort was soo uter maten,
 Dat si moeste ligghen laten
 Haer abijt met groten vare
- 990 Eens snachts op onser vrouwen outare,
 Ende rumede den clooster met enen man,
 Die twee kindere aen hare wan.
 Al dat haer ye was ghesciet,
 Dies ne liet si achter niet;
- 995 Wat si wiste in haer herte gront,
 Maecte si den abt al cont.
 Doen si ghebiecht hadde algader,
 Sprac dabt, die heyleghe vader:
 'Dochter, ic sal u absolveren
- 1000 Vanden sonden, die u deren,
 Die ghi mi nu hebt ghelijt.
 Ghelooft ende ghebenedijt
 Moet die moeder Gods wesen!'
 Hi leide haer op thooft met desen
- 1005 Die hant ende gaf haar perdoen.
 Hi seide: 'ic sal in een sermoen
 U biechte openbare seggen
 Ende die soo wiselike beleggen,
 Dat ghi ende u kinder mede
- 1010 Nemmermeer, te ghere stede,
 Ghenen lachter en selt ghecrigen.

Het ware onrecht, soudement swigen,
Die scone miracle, die ons here
Dede door siere moeder ere.
1015 Ic saelt orconden over al.
Ic hope, datter noch bi sal
Menech sondare bekeren
Ende onser liever vrouwen eren.

Hi deet verstaen den covende,
1020 Eer hi thuus weder wende,
Hoe ere nonnen was ghesciet;
Maer sine wisten niet,
Wie sie was, het bleef verholen.
Die abt voer Gode volen.
1025 Der nonnen kinder nam hi beide
Ende vorese in sijn gheleide.
Grau abijt dedi hen an
Ende si worden twee goede man.
Haer moeder hiet Beatrijs.
1030 Loof Gode ende prijs
Ende Maria, die Gode soghede,
Ende dese scone miracle toghede!
Si halp haer uut alre noot.
Nu bidden wi alle, cleine ende groot,
1035 Die dese miracle horen lesen,
Dat Maria moet wesen
Ons vörsprake int soete dal,
1038 Daer God die werelt doemen sal.

Amen.

NOTES

The Manuscript. The *Beatrijs* is preserved in a manuscript of the Royal Library at the Hague, which also contains transcripts of the *Dietsche Doctrinael* by an unknown translator, and Jacob van Maerlant's *Heimlicheit der Heimlicheden*. The manuscript dates from 1374, but our poem is doubtless a good half-century older. Of the poet nothing is known except that he must have been a native of Brabant. (Cf. §§ 13, 15, 21 note.)

The Legend. He seems to have borrowed part of his story from the *Libri Octo Miraculorum*, written in 1225 by Caesarius of Heisterbach (ed. Aloys Meister, pp. 138-40). But after l. 552 his version contains elements that do not occur in that of Caesarius. The episode, e. g., of the repentant nun's entertainment at the widow's house in the neighbourhood of the convent is not told by the latter. The incident is no invention of the Dutch poet. It has a parallel in a Latin version of the story contained in the Cod. Lat. 2777 of the 'Hofbibliothek' at Darmstadt, and recurs in other Latin and Old French redactions. The poet, as he tells us (l. 14), had the story from hearsay, and 'broeder Ghijsbrecht', his authority, may have blended some of the different versions he had found in his books. The legend of the repentant sacristine enjoyed great popularity in the late Middle Ages. An exhaustive bibliography is given by J. Bolte as an appendix to an article by P. Toldo, *Die Sakristanin*, in the *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Volkskunde*, 1905. Cf. also J. van der Elst, 'Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Legende van Beatrijs,' *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde*, vol. xxxii, pp. 51 ff.

Editions. The Middle Dutch poem has been edited by Jonckbloet in 1841 and 1859. Both editions are out of print. C. G. Kaakebeen supplied the want of a good edition by a faithful reprint of the manuscript published in 1902, second impression 1910, as No. 2 of the series *Van alle Tijden*. A magnificent *édition de luxe* was brought out in 1901 by the Antwerp publisher Buschman, with illustrations by Ch. Doudelet.

English Translations. This illustrated edition appeared also in English translation by A. W. Sanders van Loo. Five years earlier another English rendering of the Middle Dutch poem had been published in *The Pageant* (1896) under the title of 'The Tale of a Nun'. The latest English version is by an American scholar, Harold de Wolf Fuller, whose archaic and naïve language is admirably suited to render the beautiful simplicity of the original (Cambridge, Harvard Co-operative Society, 1909).

2. *ict* < *ic* (*e*)*t*, § 70.
8. *teren* < *t(e)* *eren*, § 29.
16. *vant* < *vant* (*e*)*t*, § 28.
in die boeke sijn, 'in his books'. On the post-positive adjective cf. § 66.
19. *hovesche*. Cf. § 65.
25. *dochte*, pret. of *doghen*². 'That is a theme which would not be suitable.'
26. *van wat ambochte*, gen. plur. Cf. § 77, note.
35. *ornament*, the accessories or furnishings of the Church and its worship. Cf. O.E.D., s.v. *ornament*, 1 b.
39. *achter lande*, 'across country'. Cf. the obsolete or dialectal use of Engl. *after*, O.E.D., s.v. B 3.
45. 'whether he likes it or not.' *Lieft* (MS.) is a dittograph anticipating the *t* of *ofte*. A similar case is *onghestroost* in l. 526, and perhaps *hoven heet* in l. 626 (cf. § 41, note 2).
- 47-8. 'whether to speak or to be silent (to her) from whom he hopes to obtain reward.'
49. *voet* may be either singular or plural (§ 52). The metaphor is probably derived from the victor putting his foot on the neck of his defeated opponent, in which case *voet* would be singular as in the Engl. phrase *under foot* (O.E.D., s.v. 33).
- 54-7. 'One also finds such faithful people that love makes them share whatever they have, be it great or little.'
59. *in constu* = *ic ne conste u*.
68. Depending on *die duvel niet en cesseert*, 'the devil does not cease doing what is in his power to tempt man.' Cf. O.E.D., s.v. *but*, 22.
73. *ghenaden* is plural. Cf. l. 663.
trooste, pret. subj. < *troostte* < *troostede*. §§ 28, 96.
77. 'from whom (§ 78) nothing is hidden.'
81. *hoeter* = *hoe* (*e*)*t er*. Cf. Glossary, s.v. *er*.
91. *hi haestem* = *hi haeste* (pret.) *em* (refl.). § 72.
95. *so hi ierst mochte*, 'as soon as he could.'
98. *mocht sijn* = *mocht* (*e*)*t sijn*, 'if it could be.'
99. *lief* = 'sweetheart'. Cf. O.E.D., s.v. *lief*, 4 b.
100. *na dien* (d.s. of *dat*), 'after that.'
104. *si versochten*, pret. § 96.
118. 'Unless you pull it (i. e. *der minnen strael*) out.' *hebbet* = *hebbet* (*e*)*t*.
122. *onsen daghen*. A survival of the use of the dative case as an adjunct of time. Cf. OE. *hwilum*.
123. (*soo vele*) *rusten*, a partitive genitive sing. § 79 g.
131. *ende*, 'if.' Cf. O.E.D., s.v. *and*, C.
148. *mijns*, g.s. of *ic*. Cf. l. 151.
150. The eglantine is an emblem of love.
154. *en si dat*, unless.

192. On *small* as an epithet denoting personal beauty cf. O.E.D., s. v. 1 c.

202. *alsi* = *als si*.

206. *minen lichame*. This use of the oblique case (dat. or acc. sg. ?) for the nom. is very common in MDu. Cf. Stoett, *Syntaxis*, § 151.

218. *verwecket* < *verwecked(e)t*, with unusual syncope of the second syllable of the ending *-edet*. Cf. § 30.

223. *na desen* (d.s. of *dit*), 'after this.' Cf. *na dien*, l. 100.

234. *leidse* < *leide se*. § 95.

238. *Mariën*, g.s.

247-8. 'She remembers that, (and that is) why she hung the keys there.'

248. Verdam (*Mnl. Wdb.*, ii. 1045, s. v. **gedenc*) suggests *hinct* as a better rime to *ghedinct*. *Hinct* is the 3rd pers. pres. ind. of *hinghen* or *henghen*, the causative of *hanghen*. Cf. *ghehinghen*.

258. *dat* refers to *het*. If *vrient* were the antecedent, the relative pronoun should be *dien*.

262. *bloots hooft*. The regular form is *bloots hoofts*, an adverbial genitive of circumstance. The loss of the *-s* is due either to haplography, the preceding word also ending in *-ts*, or to the analogy of the following *barvoet*.

266. *Ieder*, comp. of *leet*. 'Do not love me the less for it' (*er om*).

280. *Scoen die waren ghebonden* = 'sandals'.

291. *dat* < *dat (e)t*.

295. *moeti* < *moet (j)i*. § 71.

303. 'although I have turned towards it (the world).'

312. 'unless bitter death part us.'

317-18. Literally: 'I should not have put an empress into my heart,' 'I should not have set my heart on an empress.'

320. *en liete u niet om hare*. The pronominal subject is often omitted when it may be supplied from the context or has been mentioned in a previous sentence, principal or subordinate. Instances of the same usage in OE. and ME. are given by Kellner, *Historical Outlines of English Syntax*, §§ 268 ff.

342. *waert* = *ware (e)t*.

351. *dit en ware u niet gheschiet*, 'you would not have done this.' *Gheschiet* with the dative of a person often expresses activity on the person's part. Cf. Verdam, *Mnl. Wdb.*, s. v. 4.

388. *datter* < *dat der*. *niet* 'nothing'.

393. *diere* = *die er*.

422. *hem wart onsochte*. Cf. OE. *him unsöfte wearþ*, Sweet, *Stud. Dict.*, s. v. *unsöfte*.

423. *si waren hem liever vele doot*, 'they would much rather be dead.' *Hem* is reflexive. Cf. ME. *me is lever*, O.E.D., s. v. *lief*.

434. *duchte*, pret. ! Cf. § 96, note.

435. *in vele doghens*, 'in much suffering.' Cf. § 79 g.

464. *wat helpt al vertelt*, 'what would it avail to tell,' lit. 'what would it avail though (being) told.' *Al* has concessive force.

465. Cf. § 66.

471. *teren* < *(t)e eren*.

475-82. A clumsy insertion of later date: ll. 481-2 are contradicted by l. 483. Cf. M. de Vries, *Tijdschrift voor Nederl. Taal- en Letterkunde*, vi. 159.

491-2. On the rhyme cf. § 46.

495. *torconden* < *t(e) orconden* (sb. d.s.!).

498. *der* = 'of them'. § 79 g.

500. *wat sal mijns ghesien*, 'what will become of me?' This construction of *ghescien* with a genitive occurs only in sentences introduced by *wat*. Cf. Verdam, *Mnl. Wdb.*, ii. 1602.

501. *dordeel*, 'the last judgement.'

506. 'unless first (*vore*) confession be made of them (*daer af*)'.

516. *ghi en troost mi*, 'unless you comfort me.'

526. Cf. note to l. 45.

527. 'In what sort of life I ever (*noy[t]*) was.' The use of the negative seems to be due to the crossing of two ideas: 'what sort of life (is there) that I never led?' and 'what sort of life I ever led'.

545. *Die nye van bode was ghehoort*. The omission of the indefinite article after *nye* 'never' offers an exact parallel to the English usage.

578. *jaet = ja (e)t* ('it', i. e. 'the convent'). *Ja* and *neen* are followed in MDu. by a personal pronoun referring to the subject of the question asked.

595. 'or in what country she finally settled,' lit. 'attained the end' (scil. 'of her wanderings').

616. *conder*, comparative of *cont*.

630. *mier = mire*. § 7.

636. *Soo groten sondare*. Cf. § 64, note.

647. MS. *ontfinc*. The error was evidently caused by the similarity of sound with *dinc* in the preceding line.

648. *als*, g.s. of *al* sb. Cf. § 79 f.

656-7. 'he gave Thee neither gold nor treasure except that he repented his sins.' His repentance was his only requital.

663. *u ghenaden en gaen boven*, 'but Thy mercy surpasses it.'

674. *Maria* is accusative.

685. *danct* is imperative.

703. *gheweldechere*. Cf. § 41.

710. *rumde*, an unusual spelling for *ruumde*. The spelling with single *u* is probably imitated from the infinitive *rumen*, with single *u* in open syllable. Cf. § 8.

716-17. 'May she not fail to come again to me.' *Hare* instead of *me* (cf. l. 714, *die aen mi riep*) affords an instance of a very common feature of MDu. syntax, the blending of direct and indirect speech. The present

instance, however, is in so far unusual, as the more natural change is the transition from the indirect to the direct statement. Cf. Kellner, *Outlines*, § 108.

733. The subject of *hiet* is omitted as it can be easily supplied from the preceding line (*die stemme*). Cf. note to l. 320.

740. *hire* = *hi* (*die duvel*) *er* (*in dat huus*).

788. *moeder eene*, lit. 'as lonely as at birth,' a similar compound as MDu. *moedernaect*, Engl. 'mother-naked' (cf. O.E.D., s. v.). Cf. Chaucer, *C. T. A.* 1633, Troil. iv. 298, 'allone as he (I) was born.'

814. *reine*. Cf. § 46.

821. Cf. § 28, note.

827. *alte groot*, very (lit. all too) great.

873. *wat groter rouwe*. Cf. § 77, note.

880. *si* (she) *deden* < *dede* (he)n.

886. *hare straten*, an adverbial genitive case.

900. *dat* (< *dat* (e)t) *haer comen was alsoo*, 'that things turned out for her in this way,' lit. 'that it had come to her thus.'

951. *en weet niet*. The subject (*het*) is omitted. Cf. note to l. 320.

966. *den duvel*, dative! 'Do not allow the devil to deceive you.'

980-1. 'Consider yourself well and examine yourself minutely as regards your sins.' Verdam (*Mnl. Wdb.*, i. 852) adopts Jonckbloet's change of *besiet* into *beliet* (confess). But the reading of the MS. conveys quite as good a meaning.

999. *met desen*, 'therewith.' Cf. note to l. 223.

1018. *onser liever vrouwen* is object to *eren*. Feminine nouns of relationship, titles and proper names often occur in the genitive case as object of a transitive verb. Cf. Stoett, *Syntaxis*, § 164, where, however, an explanation is not offered.

GLOSSARY

A

aan = ane.
 abdi'sse, *f.* abbess, § 6.
 abijt, *nm.* habit, dress of a religious order, § 6.
 absolve'ren, *wkv.* absolve, § 6.
 abt, *m.* abbot, §§ 5, 6, 28.
 achte, eight (OE. *eahta*), § 80.
 achter, (1) *prep. w. d., a.* behind, across, all over. (2) *adv.* behind, § 44.
 achterlaten, VII. omit, neglect.
 aen = ane, § 31.
 ae'rmoede = armoede.
 aert(d), *m.* nature, character (OE. *earð*, 'native soil'), § 16.
 af, *adv.* of, off, from (OE. *of*, *æf*-), §§ 6, 31.
 a'f-gaen, VII. *w. d.* forsake.
 a'f-slaen, VI. cut off.
 al, (1) *adj.* all, entire. (2) *n.* everything, all; *mp.* alle, all. (3) *adv.* entirely (often used as an expletive, without a distinct meaning, before *adj.* and *adv.*), § 79 f.
 al, *conj.* although.
 alga'der, *adv.* altogether.
 alle'ne, *adv.* alone, § 35.
 almonie're, alms-purse, § 6.
 als, *adv.* (orig. *g.s.* of *al*) entirely. niet als (l. 59) not at all.
 als(e), *conj.* as, when (OE. *eal(l)swā*).
 a'lsi = als si.
 also(o), *adv.* so (OE. *eal(l)swā*).
 altoos, *adv.* always.
 a'mbocht, *n.* office, service (OE. *ambiht*), § 82.
 an = ane.
 ander, (1) *adj.* other. sanders daghes, snachts, the following day, night. (2) *sb.* the other. elc anderen, each other, §§ 79 b, 80.
 anderwerf(v), *adv.* another time, again.
 ane, aan, aen, an, (1) *prep. w. d., a.* on, from, to, at; place: aent cruce (l. 217); source, origin:

begheren (l. 114), verwerven (l. 130), soeken (l. 825) ane; motion: roepen ane (l. 671), comen ane (l. 329). (2) *adv.* on, in, §§ 6, 31.
 a'ne-doen, aen-, *ant.* don, put on.
 a'ne-tien, aen-, II. put on.
 a'ntworden, *wkv.* answer (OE. *and-wyrðan*), §§ 6, 9 note, 13, 36.
 anxt, *f.* anxiety, fear, § 40.
 appel, *m.* apple, § 33.
 arm, *m.* arm, § 15.
 arm, *adj.* poor (OE. *earm*), § 15.
 a'rmoede, aerm-, *f.* poverty, §§ 16, 32.
 a've, hail!
 ave mari'e, *f.* an Ave Mary.
 aventu're, *f.* chance, luck, fortune, § 6.
 aventue'ren, *wkv.* risk.
 a'vont(d), *mf.* evening (OE. *æfen*); tavont, to-night; savons, at night, §§ 32, 38.
 a'vontstont(d), *f.* evening hour, § 6.
 ay, ah! alas!

B

bant(d), *m.* band, bar.
 ba'rvoet, *adv.* bare-footed (OE. *bærfōt*).
 bast, *m.* bast, bark, rind (OE. *bæst*).
 bat, *adv.* better, more (OE. *bæt*), §§ 12 note, 68.
 bat(d), *pret.* of bidden (OE. *bæd*).
 bate, *f.* profit, benefit.
 be-, § 6.
 bedde, *n.* bed, §§ 12, 50.
 bede, *f.* prayer, beggary (OE. *bedu*).
 beden, *wkv.* pray.
 bede'nken, -dinken, *wkv.* consider, bear in mind, *refl.* be in a certain state of mind: ic mach mi bedinken onsochte (l. 353), I have reason to be depressed (OE. *bepencean*), § 18.

- bede'rvēn, III. perish (OE. (*ge*-*deorfan*), § 87.
 be'dinghe, *f.* prayer, § 32.
 bedrieghen, II. deceive (OS. pret. *bedrōg*, Sweet, *Student's Dict.*), §§ 23, 86.
 bedroevet(d), *adj.* afflicted (OE. *gedrēfed*).
 beelde, *n.* image, statue, § 10.
 beeten = beten.
 beghe'ren, *wkv.* desire (cogn. w. OE. *ziernan*), § 12.
 beghe'ven, V. *w. a.* or *g.* forsake, abandon, leave off.
 beghe'ven, *adj.* (orig. *pp.* of *begheven refl.*), recluse.
 beghi'n, *n.* beginning.
 beghinnen, III. begin, § 87.
 behoeven, *wkv. w. g.* need, require; *imp. w. d.* of person: to be necessary (l. 180), (OE. *behōfian*).
 beide, *f.* delay.
 beide, both, § 23.
 beiden, *wkv. intrans.* wait, § 23.
 beke, *f.* brook (OE. *bece*), §§ 12, 50.
 beke'nnen, *wkv.* understand, learn.
 beke'ren, *wkv. trans.* convert; *intrans.* be converted.
 becomen, IV. *w. d.* please.
 becoren, *wkv.* tempt.
 becronen, *wkv. refl. w. g.* complain of.
 beladen, VI. burden, § 28.
 bele'gghen, *wkv.* plan, arrange, §§ 28, 93.
 bele'tten, *wkv.* hinder, encumber, §§ 28, 93.
 belghen, III. *refl.* be angry (OE. *belgan*), § 87.
 ben, 1 *ps. pres. ind.* of *sijn*, am, § 106.
 benedi'en, *wkv.* bless, praise, § 6.
 bepeinsen, *wkv. refl.* consider, § 36.
 bequame, *adj.* suitable, becoming, agreeable.
 berch(g), *m.* mountain, hill (OE. *beorg*).
 berouwe, berou, *n.* repentance.
 berouwen, *wkv. intrans. w. d.* cause repentance.
 berren, III. and *wkv.* burn, §§ 46, 47, 87.
 besien, V. examine.
 besondech(g), *adj.* sinful.
 best, *sup.* of *goet*, § 68.
 bestaen, VI. *w. g.* undertake.
 beswiken, I. betray, forsake (OE. *beswican*), § 85.
 be(e)ten, *wkv. lit.* to cause to bite, esp. to give food to a horse when upon a journey, hence dismount (OE. *bētan*, ON. *beita*, whence ModE. *bait*), § 23.
 beter, *compar.* of *goet*, §§ 12, 68.
 bevaen, VII. seize (OE. *befōn*).
 beve'len, IV. recommend, trust to the care of (OE. *befōlan*), §§ 41, 87, 88.
 be'ven, *wkv.* tremble (OE. *bifian*), § 10.
 bevelechten, III. cover with plaiting (OE. **fleohtan*, *flohten-fōte*).
 bevelecken, *wkv.* stain, contaminate.
 bewaren, *wkv.* watch over, guard, keep (OE. *bewarian*).
 bewenden, bewinden, *wkv. refl.* turn, go (OE. *bewendan*), § 18.
 bi, *prep. w. d.* and *a.* Place and motion: by (nearness, l. 585), to; time: *bi nachte*, *bi daghe*, *bi wilen*, sometimes; instrument, cause: *bi rade*, by advice; according to: *bi ghetale*; in forms of adjuration: *bi mire trouwen*.
 bidden, V. pray (OE. *biddan*), § 89.
 biechte, *f.* confession, § 24.
 biechten, *wkv.* confess.
 bier, *n.* beer, § 23.
 binden, III. bind, § 87.
 binnen, (1) *adv.* within, inside; (2) *prep. w. d.* and *g.* within.
 bitter, *adj.* bitter, § 33.
 blame, *f.* blame.
 blau, (1) *adj.* blue; (2) *n.* blue clothes (OE. *blāw*, Erf. Gl.), § 25.
 bliven, *pp.* of *bliven*, § 83.
 blide, *adj.* joyful (OE. *blībe*).
 blye, *f.* colour, esp. complexion (OE. *blēo*, *blēoh*).
 bliken, I. appear, be laid bare (OE. *blīcan*), § 85.
 bliscap, *f.* joy.
 bliven, I. remain (OE. *belifan*), §§ 10, 28, 81, 83, 85.
 bloeme, *f.* flower.
 bloemkijn, *n.* little flower.
 bloet(d), *n.* blood, § 8.
 bloot, (1) *adj.* uncovered, bare: *bloots hooft*, bare-headed.

(2) *adv.* often preceded by *al*, simply, solely (OE. *blēat*), §§ 8, 23.
bode, *m.* messenger (OE. *boda*).
boec, *mn.* book, § 21.
bont, *n.* fur.
boom, *m.* tree (OE. *bēam*), § 23.
bootscap, *f.* message (OE. (*ge*)*bod-scipe*).
boven, (1) *adv.* above; (2) *prep.* *w. d.* and *a.* above, over (OE. *bu-fan*), § 29.
bo'vengaen, VII. surpass.
brief(v), *m.* letter, §§ 5, 20.
bringhen, *wkv.* bring, §§ 83, 97.
broeder, *m.* brother, § 54.
broot(d), *n.* bread, loaf, § 23.
bruut(d), *f.* bride, §§ 21, 51.
buten, (1) *adv.* without, outside; (2) *prep. w. d.* and *a.* without, outside, §§ 21, 29.

C (§ 42)

cesse ren, *wkv.* cease, § 42.
chierheit(d), *f.* ornament, § 5.

D

dach(g), *m.* day (OE. *dæg*), § 50.
dade, *pret. subj.* of *doen*, § 105.
daer, (1) *adv.* place, there; time, then (l. 409); (2) *relative adv.* where; (3) in combination with *adv.* and *prepp.* as a substitute for a *dem.* or *relat. pron.* preceded by a *prep.*: *dem.* -*af* (l. 12), -*an(e)* (ll. 86, 303), -*na* (l. 838), -*om(me)* (ll. 247, 546, 904); *relat.* -*af* (ll. 18, 48, 168, 506), -*in* (l. 461), -*met* (ll. 418, 451, 474), -*toe* (ll. 83, 341, 437), -*vore* (l. 224) (OE. *þær*).
daet(d), *f.* deed.
daghelijcs, *adv.* daily.
daghen, *wkv.* dawn (OE. *dagian*).
dal, *n.* dale, valley (OE. *dæl*).
dan, *adv.* then, than (OE. *þan(ne)*), § 46.
danen, *adv.* thence (OE. *þanon*).
danc, *m.* thought, will, thanks.
danken, *wkv.* thank.
darf(v), 3 *s. pres.* of *dorven*.
dat, (1) *dem. pron. n.* that; (2) *def. art. n.* the; (3) *relat. pron.* which; including its antecedent: that which, *doet dat Maria u ont-biet* (l. 729), §§ 28, 74.

dat, (1) *conj.* that, so that (ll. 116, 214), because (l. 128). Introducing an optative clause: *dat sijs niet en moete laten* (l. 716). (2) often used in combination with *prepp.* and *adv.*: *om dat*, because (l. 261); *op dat*, if (l. 319); *waer dat*, wherever (l. 310); *waer omme dat*, why (ll. 240, 248); *werwaert dat*, whither (l. 146).

d(e) = die, § 74.

dede, *pret.* of *doen*, § 105.

deilen, *wkv.* deal, divide, share, § 23.

decken, *wkv.* cover (OE. *þeccan*).

derde, third, §§ 15, 47, 80.

derdewerven, *adv.* a third time.

deren, *wkv.* injure (OE. *derian*), § 12.

derven = dorven.

de'rwuert(d), *adv.* thither.

des, *gs.* of *die*, *dat*.

dese, *dem. pron. sb.* and *adj.* this (OE. *þes*), § 75.

dicht, *n.* writing.

dichten, *wkv.* compose in language (OE. *dihtan*), § 5.

die, **d(e)**, (1) *dem. pron. mf.* that; (2) *def. art.*; (3) *relat. pron.* who, that, including its antecedent, he, she who: *die daer bi haren kinderen sat* (l. 585), §§ 21, 29, 74, 78.

dief(v), *m.* thief, criminal, § 23.

diene = die (e)ne.

dienen, *wkv. w. d.* serve (cogn. *w.* OE. *þēowian*), § 23.

diere, *adj.* dear, § 23.

dierste = d(e) ierste.

dies, *adv.* (orig. *gsn.* of *dat*), therefore, thereby; *conj.* whereby.

die'veghe, *f.* female thief, § 32.

dijn, *poss. pron.* thy, § 73.

dicke, *adv.* often.

dinc(g), *nf.* thing; in *ware dinc*, in truth (l. 833), § 40.

discipli'ne, *f.* mortification of the flesh by penance.

dit, *dem. pron. n.* this, § 75.

dochte, *pret.* of *dunken* and of *doghen*², §§ 97, 100.

dochter, *f.* daughter, § 54.

doe, **doen**, (1) *adv.* then; (2) *conj.* when, § 46.

doemen, *wkv.* deem, judge.
doen, *anv.* do, cause, complete, § 105.
doghen¹, *wkv.* endure (OE. *gediegan*), §§ 14, 23.
doghen², *pret. pres.* avail, be good (OE. *dēah*), § 100.
do(o)ghet(d), *f.* virtue (OE. *dugub*), §§ 14, 28, 46.
dolen, *wkv.* err.
door = dor(e).
doot(d)¹, *m.* death (OE. *dēap*), §§ 23, 42.
doot(d)², *adj.* dead (OE. *dēad*), §§ 23, 42.
dor(e), door, *prep. w. d.* and *a.* through, for the sake of, because of; door ghenade, for God's sake (OE. *purh*), § 31.
dore, *f.* door, §§ 10, 14.
dormter, *nm.* dormitory, § 6.
dorper, *m.* villager, clown, lout.
dorperlijke, *adv.* basely.
dorren, *pret. pres.* dare, § 101.
dorven, *pret. pres.* need (OE. *bearf*), § 101.
dragen, VI. wear, carry (OE. *dragan*), § 90.
drin(c)ken, *n.* drink, §§ 38 note, 87.
driven, I. drive, pursue, practise, do; claghe —, complain, wail; rouwe —, mourn, § 85.
droghen, *wkv. intr.* become dry (l. 491); *trans.* make dry (l. 661), § 23.
du, *pers. pron.* thou, §§ 70, 71.
duchten, *wkv.* fear, § 22.
dul, *adj.* foolish, § 13 note 1.
dullijc, *adv.* foolishly.
dunken, *wkv.* seem (OE. *byncan*), §§ 13, 97.
dus, *adv.* thus, so, similarly.
dusent(d), thousand, § 80.
duvel, *m.* devil, §§ 5, 23 note 1.
dwanc(g), *pret.* of dwinghen.
dwers, *adv.* athwart, transversely (OE. *pwēores*),
dwinghen, III. force, compel, § 87.

E

een, (1) *num.* one: der quaetster sonderen een, one of the most wicked sinners (l. 520). (2) *indef. pron.* some one: ic ben ene die es bedroevet, I am one who is

afflicted (l. 531). (3) *indef. art.* a(n), §§ 23, 65, 79 a, 80.
eens, *adv.* (orig. *gs.* of een), once (OE. *ānes*), § 79.
eenwerven, *adv.* once.
eer, *adv. conj.* before, ere (OE. *ær*), § 23.
eest = es et, § 11.
eglantie'r, *m.* eglantine, § 6.
el, *n.* anything else, § 12.
ele'ndech(g), *adj.* miserable.
e'lfsghedroch, *n.* elves' deceit, § 12.
elc, *sb. adj.* each (OE. *ælc*), §§ 22, 79 c.
elli'nde, *nf.* misery (OE. *el(e)lende*), §§ 18, 58.
emmer, *adv.* evermore, § 22.
emmermee'(r), *adv.* evermore.
en = ne.
ende, inde, *n.* end, §§ 12, 18.
ende, *conj.* and, if (OE. *end*).
-en(e), -ne, *pers. pron. enclit.* him (Goth. *ina*), §§ 70, 72.
enech(g), *adj.* any (OE. *ænig*), § 79 c.
ent = ende (e)t, § 28.
er, -re, *adv.* there (l. 740). Used especially in combination with *prepp.* and *adv.*: -af (ll. 40, 607), -bi (l. 1016), -in (l. 581), -met (ll. 446, 511), -na (l. 81), -neven (l. 874), -om (ll. 266, 393, 721), -op (l. 162), -toe (ll. 890, 902), -uut (l. 253) (orig. a *pron. gp.* Goth. *izē*, § 47).
erch(g), *adj.* bad (OE. *earg*), § 15.
erde, *f.* earth (OE. *eorþe*).
erdsch, *adj.* earthly, § 37.
ere¹, *f.* honour; Marien teren, in honour of Mary (OE. *ār*), § 23.
ere² = eenre, *gdsf.* of een, §§ 46, 79.
eren, *wkv.* honour (OE. *ārian*).
e'rtrike, *n.* earth (OE. *eorþ-rīce*), § 6.
es, 3 *p.s. pres. ind.* of sijn.
et, t, *pers. pron. n.* it.
eten¹, V. eat (OE. *etan*), § 89.
eten², *n.* food.
evel, *n.* evil, § 14.

F (§ 42)

feest, *f.* feast.
fel, *adj.* fell, fierce.
fijn, *adj.* fine, excellent. Of persons:

consummate in virtue (chiefly as rhyme-word, as in ME., see O. E. D., s.v. *fine*, 4 a).
fontey'ne, *f.* fountain, § 6.
foree'st, *n.* forest, § 6.
formij'n, formi'ne (?), tinsel, § 6.

G (§ 45)

gader, *adv.* together (OE. *tō-gæ-d(e)rē*).
gaen, ganghen, VII. go (OE. *gān*), §§ 91, 92.
gaf, *pret.* of gheven.
ganghen = gaen.
ganc, *imper.* of gaen.
ghe-, §§ 6, 83.
ghebe'de, *nf.* prayer, § 12.
ghebersten, III. fail, be wanting (OE. *berstan*).
ghebet(d), *n.* prayer (OE. *gebed*).
ghebieden, II. command, wish (OE. *gebēodan*), §§ 23, 86.
ghebot(d), *n.* command (OE. *gebod*).
ghebreken, IV. fail, to be wanting, § 88.
ghedaghet(d), *adj.* aged, § 28.
ghedane, *f.* appearance.
ghedenken, -dinken, *wkv.* think, remember (OE. *gebencan*), §§ 18, 97.
ghedichte, *n.* poem (OE. *gediht*).
ghedoen, *anv.* cause, bring about (OE. *gedōn*).
gheduren, *wkv.* endure.
gheen, *aphetized* form of negheen, not any.
gheerne = gherne.
gheestelike, *adv.* spiritually (OE. *gāstlice*).
ghehinghen, *wkv.* allow, § 18.
gherighen, I. obtain, § 85.
ghecusten, *wkv. refl. w. g.* be satisfied with, §§ 13, 93.
gheleide, *n.* company, § 23.
ghelije, ghelike¹, *adv.* like; ghe-
lijc oft, as if (l. 858); al des
ghelike, in just the same way
(l. 954) (OE. *gelice*).
ghelike², *adj.* similar, equal (OE.
gelic).
ghelike³, *mf.* equal, match.
ghelike⁴, *n.* likeness.
gheliken, I. resemble, § 85 note.
gheloven, *wkv.* promise, § 36.

ghelovert(d), *adj.* covered with leafage.
ghelt(d), *n.* money (OE. *gield*).
ghelu(u)c, *n.* luck, § 13.
gheluut(d), *nf.* noise (OE. *gehlūd*).
ghemeen, *adj.* common, public (OE. *gemæne*), § 23.
ghemene, *adv.* together, § 23.
ghemissen, -messen, *wkv.* miss.
ghenade, gnade, *f.* mercy; door
ghenade (l. 564), for God's sake, § 28.
ghene, *dem. pron.* that, yonder. Often preceded by *die* when a relative clause follows (l. 436) (OE. *geon*), §§ 48, 76.
ghenoech(g), *adv.* enough (OE. *genōg*).
ghenoeghen, *wkv.* satisfy, please.
ghenuachte, *f.* satisfaction, pleasure, § 22 note.
gheraken, *wkv.* hit (OE. *racian*).
ghere, *gdsf.* of gheen, ghene, §§ 46, 76.
ghereide, *n.* gear, esp. saddle (OE. *gerād*), § 23.
ghereiden, *wkv.* prepare (OE. *gerēdan*), §§ 23, 28.
gherne, gheerne, *adv.* with pleasure (OE. *georne*), § 16.
gherochte, *n.* rumour, §§ 22, 44.
ghescal, *n.* sound, clamour (cf. OE. *sciellan*, sound).
ghesceet(d), *n.* separation (OE. *gescād*), § 23.
ghescepen, *pp.* of sceppe.
ghescien, *wkv.* happen (OE. *scēon*), § 24.
ghesegghen, *wkv.* narrate, enumerate.
ghesont(d), *adj.* sound in health (OE. *gesund*), § 9.
ghestade, *adj.* constant.
ghetal, *n.* number; bi ghetale, to the number of, exactly (OE. *getæl*).
ghetide, *n.* time, hour, esp. an event recurring at regular intervals. Die seven ghetiden van onser vrouwen, the seven prayers appointed to be said at the so-called canonical hours.
ghetoghen, *pp.* of tien, § 43.
ghetrouwe, *adj.* faithful (OE. *getrōwe*), § 26.

ghetrouwelike, *adv.* faithfully.
 ghevalen, VII. happen, §§ 91, 92.
 gheve¹, *pret.* of ghevalen, § 92.
 gheven, V. give (OE. *giefan*), § 89.
 ghevoech(g)¹, *n.* propriety; int
 ghevoech, properly (l. 273) (OE.
gefög).
 ghevoech(g)², *adj.* suitable, agree-
 able.
 ghewaerlike, *adv.* faithfully.
 ghewaet(d), *ghewade*, *n.* dress,
 garment (OE. *gewæde*).
 ghewaghen, *wkv. w. a. or g.* men-
 tion, § 90.
 gheware, *adj. w. g.* aware (cf. OE.
wær).
 gheweldech(g), *adj.* mighty, power-
 ful.
 gheweldechere = gheweldech
 here, § 41.
 ghewelt(d), *nmf.* power (OE. *ge-
 weald*), § 12.
 ghewin, *n.* gain (OE. *gewinn*).
 ghewone, *adj.* accustomed (OE.
gewuna), § 10.
 ghewouden, VII. *w. a. or g.* to have
 control over (OE. *wealdan*), §§ 17,
 91.
 ghi, -i, *pers. pron.* you, §§ 48, 70, 71.
 ghifte, *f.* gift, § 44.
 ghile, *f.* guile, deceit.
 ghinder, *adv.* yonder, § 48.
 ghinghen, *ginc*, *pret.* of *gaen*, § 92.
 gloyen, *wkv.* blaze. Used as a
 noun: in *groten gloyen* (l. 627),
 § 25.
 gnade = ghenade.
 god, *m.* god, §§ 36, 51.
 godi'ne, *f.* goddess (OE. *gyden*),
 § 6.
 godsat, *m.* God's hate, § 41.
 goet(d), (1) *adj.* good. (2) *n.* goods,
 property, § 68.
 gordel, *mn.* girdle, § 13.
 gout(d), *n.* gold.
 graf(v), *n.* grave (OE. *græf*).
 gram, *adj.* angry (OE. *gram*).
 grau, *adj.* grey (OE. *græg*), § 25.
 groene, *adj.* green.
 gronden, *wkv.* fathom.
 gront(d), *m.* ground, bottom, § 9.
 groot, *adj.* great; groot no clene,
 nothing whatever (l. 854); groot
 oft clene, whatever it be (l. 55),
 §§ 23, 63, 68.

grueten, *wkv.* greet, § 21.
 gu'ldyn, *adj.* golden (OE. *gylden*),
 §§ 13, 17, 32.

H

haer¹, *n.* hair; niet een haer, not
 a bit (ll. 391, 949).
 haer², *hare*, *dsf.* of 3 *pers. pron.*
 her, § 70.
 haer³, *poss. pron. fs. and mfnp.* her,
 their, § 73.
 haestehede, *f.* haste, § 41.
 haestelike, *adv.* hastily, quickly.
 haesten, *wkv. refl.* hurry, hasten.
 halen, *wkv.* fetch (cogn. w. OE. *ge-
 holian*, obtain).
 half, *adj.* half.
 hanghen, haen, VII. *trans., intr.*
 hang, §§ 91, 92.
 hant(d), *f.* hand.
 hare¹, *f.* hair-shirt worn next the
 skin by penitents (OE. *hære*).
 hare² = haer², §§ 15, 70.
 hebben, *wkv.* have, §§ 39, 81, 94,
 97.
 heden, *adv.* to-day.
 heet, *adj.* hot (OE. *hāt*), § 23.
 -heide, § 58.
 helen, IV. hide, conceal (OE.
helan), § 88.
 helpen, hulpen, III. help, § 87.
 hemel, *m.* heaven, § 10.
 hemelblau, *n.* sky-blue.
 hemelrike, *n.* kingdom of heaven.
 hen = het en, § 38.
 henen, *adv.* hence, away (OE. *heo-
 nan*).
 herberghe, *f.* lodging, shelter (ME.
hereberge).
 herde, *adv.* very (OE. *hearde*).
 here, *m.* Lord (OE. *hearra*).
 herte, *nf.* heart, § 58.
 het, 3 *pers. pron. ntr.*, it, § 70.
 heten, VII. *trans.* call; *intr.* to be
 called; *w. d.* command, § 23, 91.
 hets = het es (is), § 28.
 heves, 2 *p. s. pres.* of hebben, § 45.
 heylech(g), *adj.* holy (OE. *hālig*),
 § 23.
 heymlike, -lijk, *adv.* secretly, § 23.
 hi, 3 *pers. pron. ms.* he, § 70.
 hier, *adv.* here. In combination
 with *prepp.* and *adv.*: -af (l. 854),
 -na (l. 919), -omme (l. 62), § 21.

hiet, *pret.* of heten, § 91.
 hilt(d), hilde, *pret.* of houden.
 hinder, *mn.* hindrance, distress.
 hinc(g), *pret.* of hanghen, § 92.
 hoe, *adv.* how, § 41.
 hoede, *f.* care, protection.
 hoec, *m.* corner (cogn. w. OE. *haca*, corner).
 hoet = hoe et.
 hoeter = hoe et er.
 hone, *f.* ignominy, deceit (cf. OE. *hēan* adj.), § 23.
 hongher, *m.* hunger, § 9.
 hont(d), *m.* dog, § 9.
 hooft, hoot(d), *n.* head (OE. *hēa-fod*), §§ 23, 28, 45.
 ho(o)ghelike, *adv.* highly, § 45.
 hooft = hooft, § 45.
 hoot-cleet(d), *n.* head-dress.
 hopen, *wkv.* hope.
 hore, *dasf.* of 3 pers. pron. her, § 15.
 horen, *wkv.* hear, §§ 7, 23.
 houden, VII. hold, §§ 17, 91.
 hoven = oven, § 41 note 2.
 hovesch, *adj.* courtly, gentle, § 65.
 hoy, *n.* hay, a straw, §§ 25, 26.
 hulpe, *f.* help, § 13.
 hulpen = helpen, § 17 note.
 huus, *n.* house; thuus, *adv.* home (l. 1020), §§ 21, 51.
 huve, *f.* hood (OE. *hūfe*, ME. *houwe*).

I

iemēn, *indef. pron.*, some one, any one (OS. *eoman*), § 79h.
 ierst, *adj. adv.* first (OE. *ǣrest*), § 23, note 2.
 iet, yet, *indef. pron.* something, anything, § 79i.
 ijseren, *adj.* iron (OE. *īsern*), § 32.
 ic, 1 pers. pron. I, § 70.
 in¹ = ic en, § 38.
 in², *prep. w. d.* and *a.*; *adv.* in.
 inde = ende, § 18.

J

ja, yes.
 jaer, *n.* year, § 52.
 jaet = ja et.
 jeghen, *prep. w. d.* and *a.* to, towards, in comparison with, §§ 45, 48.
 jo ffrouwe = joncfrouwe.

jonc(g), *adj.* young; *sb.p.* jonghe, young people (l. 196).
 jo'ng(h)elinc(g), *m.* young man, youth (OE. *geongling*).
 joncfrouwe, joffrouwe, *f.* young lady, damsel, § 40.
 jongher, *m.* child, § 55.
 jon'chere, jonc-, *m.* young man, youth, § 6.

K, C (§ 38, note).

caproen, *mn.* hood, § 6.
 caritate, *f.* charity, alms, § 6.
 carmen, *wkv.* cry (OE. *cearm*, sb.).
 kennen, kinnen, *wkv.* know (OE. *cennan*), § 18.
 keren, *wkv.* turn, *refl.* go, § 23.
 kerke, *f.* church, §§ 5, 15.
 keyseri'ne, *f.* empress, §§ 5, 6, 23.
 keytij'f(v), *m.* caitiff.
 ki'ndekijn, *pl.* kinderkine, *n.* little child, § 53 note.
 kinnen = kennen.
 kint(d), *n.* child, § 53.
 claer, *adj.* clear.
 claerheit(d), *f.* clearness.
 claghe, *f.* complaint.
 claghen, *wkv.* complain, § 28.
 cleden, *wkv.* clothe.
 cleet(d), *n.* dress, *pl.* cleder, clothes (OE. *clāp*), §§ 23, 53.
 cleine, clene, *adj.* little (cf. groot) (OE. *clēne*), §§ 23, 68.
 clo'cseel, *n.* bell-rope (OE. *sāl*), §§ 6, 23.
 clooster, *nm.* cloister, convent, §§ 5, 23, 57.
 cnielen, *wkv.* kneel, § 23.
 cochte, *pret.* of copen, § 97.
 coenlijk, *adv.* fearless (OE. *cēnlice*).
 co'man (< coopman), *m.* merchant, pedlar (OE. *cēapman*), § 38.
 comen, IV. come, happen, §§ 82 note, 83, 88.
 conforteren, *wkv.* comfort, § 6.
 confuus, *adj.* confused, § 6.
 connen, *pret. pres.* be able (OE. *cunnan*), §§ 9, 101.
 co(n)ste, *pret.* of connen.
 cont(d), *adj.* known, informed (OE. *cūp*).
 coor, *mn.* choir, chancel.
 copen, *wkv.* buy (OE. *ciepan*), §§ 23, 97.

cordewae'n, *adj.* cordwain, § 6.
 co'rtelike, *adv.* in short time,
 quickly.
 costeri'ne, *f.* sacristan, § 6.
 co'stersse, *f.* sacristine.
 couse, *f.* stocking, § 42.
 co'vel(e), *fm.* hood (OE. *cuffle*), § 14.
 cove'nt, covi'nt, *n.* convent, §§ 18,
 36 note.
 cracht, *f.* force, power (OE. *cræft*),
 § 44.
 cranc, *adj.* poor, scanty, sick.
 cra'ncheit(d), *f.* sickness.
 cruce, *fn.* cross, §§ 5, 42.
 crupen, *II.* creep.
 cruut(d), *n.* herb, grass.
 cussen, *wkv.* kiss (OE. *cyssan*), §§ 13,
 93.

L

lacen, *alas!*
 lach(g), *pret.* of ligghen.
 lachen, *VI.* laugh, §§ 12, 41, 90.
 lachter, *mn.* vice, shame, ignominy
 (OE. *leahator*).
 lachterlije, *adj.* shameful, igno-
 minious.
 lampte, *f.* lamp.
 langhe, lanc, *adv.* long.
 lanc(g), *adj.* long, § 40.
 lant(d), *n.* land.
 lanx, *adv.* along, vertically, § 40.
 lat, *adj.* slow (OE. *laet*).
 late, *adj. adv.* late, *sup.* lest: ten
 lesten, at last (l. 655), § 68.
 laten, *VII.* let, allow, leave, fail
 (*w. g.*, ll. 716, 769), forsake, refuse,
w. g., §§ 21, 91.
 lede, *pl.* of lit.
 leet¹, leit(d), *adj.* loth (OE. *lāþ*);
 enen leet hebben, dislike (l.
 266), § 23.
 leet(d)², *pret.* of liden.
 leet³, leit, *3 p. s. pres. ind.* of ligghen.
 legghen, *wkv.* lay (OE. *lērgan*);
 legghen voren, propose (l. 378),
 §§ 93, 94, 95.
 leiden, *wkv.* lead, § 23.
 lesen, *V.* read, recite, pray, gather
 (OE. *lesan*), § 89.
 lest, *sup.* of late.
 leven¹, *wkv.* live (OE. *lifian*).
 leven², *n.* life.
 li'chame, *mn.* body, person, §§ 6,
 22, 32, 41, 59.

licht, *n.* light.
 lichten, *wkv.* shine.
 liden, *I.* go, pass (OE. *līpan*), §§ 21,
 83, 85.
 liede, *mp.* people (OE. *lēode*), § 23.
 lief, *adj.* dear; *adv. comp.* liever,
 rather; *mf.* sweetheart, darling
 (OE. *lēof*), §§ 23, 67.
 lieghen, *II.* lie (OE. *lēogan*), §§ 23,
 86.
 li'en, *wkv.* confess, § 27.
 liep, *pret.* of lopen, § 91.
 liet, *pret.* of laten, § 91.
 lieve, *f.* love.
 ligghen, *V.* lie (OE. *licgan*), § 89.
 lijf, *n.* life, body, §§ 21, 59.
 list, *f.* cunning (OE. *list*).
 lit(d), *n.* limb, joint (OE. *līb*), § 10.
 locht, *f.* air (cf. OE. *lyft*), §§ 9, 44.
 loech, *pret.* of lachen.
 lof(v), *mn.* praise, honour.
 lonen, *wkv.* reward (OE. *lēanian*).
 looch(g), *pret.* of lieghen.
 loon, *n.* reward (OE. *lēan*), § 23.
 loos, *adj.* false (OE. *lēas*), § 23.
 lopen, *VII.* run (OE. *hlēapan*),
 §§ 23, 41, 91.
 loven, *wkv.* praise.
 luden, *wkv.* sound, ring (OE. *hlý-*
dan), §§ 21, 41.
 luttel, *adj.* little; *sb.* a little, §§ 13,
 33, 68.

M

macht, *f.* might, power.
 mael, *mf. n.* time; *te male*, entirely
 (l. 231) (OE. *māel*).
 maer, *conj.* but, §§ 28, 31, 46.
 mag(h)edoom, *mn.* maidenhood.
 maghet(d), *f.* maiden, maid.
 maken, *wkv.* make; *refl.* to prepare
 to go, proceed, § 28.
 man, *m.* man, husband, vassal (l.
 523).
 manen, *wkv.* remind, beseech (OE.
manian).
 mantel, *m.* mantle.
 mate, *f.* measure; *uter maten*,
 exceedingly (ll. 432, 987).
 mede, *adv.* besides, also, §§ 6, 31.
 medevoeren, *wkv.* carry along.
 meer, *adv., comp.* of vele, more,
 further, henceforth; *min no*
meer, exactly (l. 695), §§ 23, 68.

men, *indef. pron.* people, one, § 79k.
 menech(g), *adj. sb.* many; menech werven, often; (die) meneghe, many a one (ll. 49, 518), § 79d.
 menechfout(d), *adj.* manifold, § 17.
 menen, *wkv.* mean, § 23.
 mensche, *m.* man, human being, §§ 12, 37.
 menschelijc, *adj.* human.
 mere, *adj. (comp. of groot)*, greater, § 68.
 merken, *wkv.* observe, see.
 merrén, *wkv.* tarry (OE. *mierran*).
 mes, *n.* knife (OE. *metseax*), § 12.
 mesdaet(d), *f.* misdeed.
 meswinde, *fn.* distress, § 18.
 met(d), *prep. w. d. and a., adv.* with, besides (OE. *mid*), § 31.
 me'ttenen, mettine, metten, *fp.* matins, §§ 5, 6, 12, 30.
 me'ttenstonde, *f.* the hour of matins, § 6.
 middernacht, *f.* (orig. *ds.* of mid-(de)nacht), midnight.
 mier, *gp.* of mijn, § 46.
 mijn, *poss. pron.* my, § 73.
 min, *adv. (comp. of luttel)*, less.
 min no meer, exactly (l. 695), § 68.
 minder, *adj. (comp. of clene)*, less, smaller, §§ 39, 68.
 minne, *f.* love, beloved (esp. in the vocative).
 minnen, *wkv.* love.
 minst, *adj. (sup. of clene)*, least, smallest, § 68.
 miracle, mieracle, *fn.* miracle, § 6.
 moede, *adj.* tired, weary (OE. *mēpe*).
 moeder, *f.* mother. moeder eene, quite alone (l. 788), § 54.
 moet(d), *m.* heart (OE. *mōd*).
 moeten, *pret. pres.* may, shall, ought to, must (OE. *mōt*), § 104.
 moghen, *pret. pres.* may, be able, shall, have reason to (OE. *mæz*), § 103.
 mont(d), *m.* mouth, § 9.
 mordenare, *m.* murderer, § 46.
 morg(h)en, *m.* morning. smorg(h)ens, in the morning (ll. 329, 974) (OE. *morzen*).
 mure, muur, *mf.* wall, § 5.

N

nā, *adv. prep. w. d. and a.* after, according to. na dat, *conj.* since (l. 893), § 41.
 nacht, nach, *fm.* night. snachs (l. 620), in the night. te nacht, to-night (l. 885), § 38.
 naect, *adj.* naked, § 28.
 name, *mf.* name.
 nature, *f.* nature, § 6.
 ne, (e)n, (1) negative particle used in combination with negative adv. and pronouns. en si dat, unless. (2) enclitic conj., connecting a dependent clause to a principal sentence containing a negative statement: maer emmer en lietsi achter niet | sine las alle daghe met trouwen | die seven ghetiden van onser vrouwen (ll. 467-70), but.
 neder, *adv.* down (OE. *niper*), §§ 6, 10.
 ne'derlegghen, *wkv.* lay down.
 ne'dersitten, *V.* sit down.
 negheen, gheen, *indef. pron.* not any, none, §§ 65, 79.
 nemen, *IV.* take, § 88.
 nemmeer, nothing more, § 22.
 nemmermeer, -mere, *adv.* nevermore.
 neven, *adv. prep. w. d. and a.* besides, beside, § 29.
 nie, nye, *adv.* never.
 niemen, nyeman, *indef. pron.* no one, § 79h.
 niet, (i) *indef. pron.* nothing; (2) *adv.* not, §§ 41, 79i.
 niewer, *adv.* nowhere, § 32 note.
 no, *conj.* nor. no -- no (l. 32), weder -- no (l. 656), neither -- nor.
 noch, *adv.* still, yet, besides.
 nochtan (< noch dan), *adv.* yet, still, nevertheless.
 noemen, *wkv.* name.
 nonne, *f.* nun.
 noot(d), *mf.* need, distress, §§ 23, 59.
 nopen, *wkv.* urge.
 noyt, *adv.* never. In indefinite and negative statements: ever (l. 527).
 nu, *adv.* now.
 nye = nie, nyemen = niemen.

O

ocht = oft(e).
 of, *conj.* if.
 oft(e), ocht, *conj.* or, if. weder — ofte, whether — or (l. 47) (OE. *opþe*), § 44.
 oghe, *nf.* eye (OE. *ēage*), §§ 23, 58.
 om(me), *prep. adv.* about, for. om dat, because (l. 261); hier omme, for this reason (l. 62) (OE. *ymb*), §§ 13, 31, 40.
 on-, *pref.* un-, §§ 6, 9.
 onbequa'me, *adj.* loathsome.
 onbescou'den, *adj.* unscolded, unpunished, § 17.
 onder, *prep. w. d. and a.*, under, § 9.
 ondercu'ssen, *wkv. recipr.* kiss each other, § 6.
 ondervi'nden, III. experience, find out, § 6.
 ongheso'nt(d), *adj.* sick, ill.
 onghetroo'st, *adj.* inconsolable, uncared-for, § 28.
 o'ngheval, *n.* misfortune.
 onghewro'ken, *adj.* unavenged (OE. *unwrecen*).
 onnen, *pret. pres.* grant (OE. *unnan*), §§ 9, 101.
 o'nrecht, *n.* wrong, injustice (OE. *unriht*), § 6.
 ons, *pers. pron. dap.* of ic, us, §§ 9, 70.
 ons(e), *poss. pron.* our, §§ 28, 31, 73.
 onso'chte, *adv.* hard, in discomfort.
 ont-, *prefix*, with privative force, §§ 6, 9.
 ontbie'den, II. announce, command.
 ontde'cken, *wkv.* uncover, discover, publish, § 93.
 ontdoe'n, *adv.* open.
 ontfae'n, VII. receive, §§ 42, 91.
 ontfa'rmen, *wkv. impers. w. a. and g.* have mercy upon (cf. OE. *ofearmian*).
 ontfe'rmecheit(d), *f.* mercy.
 ontfe'rmelike, *adv.* piteously.
 ontfe'rmenisse, *f.* pity, § 15.
 ontgae'n, VII. *w. d.* escape, § 42 note.
 onthe'lt(d), *pret.* of onthou'den.
 onthou'den, VII. keep, support.
 ontplu'ken, II. unfold, § 86.
 ontslu'ten, II. unlock, § 86.
 ontspri'nghe, III. start up.

onvergou'den, *adj.* unrequited (OE. *unforgolden*), § 17.
 onversa'ghet(d), *adj. adv.* fearless, §§ 28, 42.
 ooc, *adv.* also, indeed (OE. *ēac*), § 23.
 oost, (1) *adv.* eastward; (2) *n.* east, § 23.
 ootmoe'dechede, *f.* mercy, § 23.
 ootmoe'delije, *adv.* humbly (OE. *ēapmōdlice*), § 23.
 op, *prep. adv.* upon, into, to; up, open. op dat, if, supposing that (l. 319), § 6.
 open, *adj.* open.
 openba're, -baer, *adv.* in public, generally known.
 o'pgheven, V. surrender.
 ophe'ffen, VII. raise, commence (OE. *hebban*), §§ 6, 90.
 o'pstaen, VI. rise.
 opten = op den, § 40.
 o'rdeel, *n.* judgement (OE. *ordāl*), §§ 6, 23.
 o'rconde, *mf.* witness, §§ 6, 58.
 o'rconden, *wkv.* testify, make known, § 6.
 o'rlof(v), *m.* permission to go, leave, § 6.
 orloy', *fn.* clock, § 6.
 orname'nt, *n.* ornament, § 6.
 out(d), *adj.* old, *sb. p.* oude, old people (l. 196), § 17.
 ou'taer, *nm.* altar, §§ 5, 6, 17, 32.
 oven, hoven, *m.* oven.
 over, (1) *prep. w. d. and a.* place: over al (l. 332, 1015), everywhere; over een velt (l. 164), across a field; time, future: over .VIII. nachte (l. 147), after eight nights; past: over .XIII. iaer (l. 801), fourteen years ago; identity: over waer (ll. 30, 239), for truth; over dieveghe, as a thief. (2) *adv.* exceedingly: over groot (l. 751).
 o'verbringhen, *wkv.* spend.

P

paer, *n.* pair, § 52.
 paert(d), *n.* horse, §§ 5, 6, 16.
 pant(d), *nm.* pledge, security, property. teren vanden pande (l. 411), live on the money raised on pawned property.

pels, *m.* coarse undergarment (OE. *pil(e)ce* < Lat. *pellicia*).
 penite'ncie, *f.* penitence, § 6.
 pe'ninc(g), *m.* penny, *pl.* money (OE. *pening*), § 12.
 perdoe'n, *n.* pardon.
 pine, *f.* pain, §§ 5, 20.
 pinen, *wkv.* labour, exert one's self.
 plach(g), *pret.* of pleghen.
 plaghe, *f.* calamity, plague.
 pleghen, IV. be in the habit of, § 89.
 ppoint(e), *nfm.* point, quintessence.
 pont(d), *n.* pound, §§ 5, 9, 52.
 poort, *f.* port, town, §§ 5, 16.
 pretioo's, *adj.* precious, §§ 6, 38.
 prie'mtijt(d), *f.* the first hour of the day, 6 o'clock A.M. (ME. *prime-tide*).
 prime, *f.* the Divine office appointed for the first hour of the day.
 prisen, *wkv.* praise, § 36.
 proeven, *wkv.* prove, try, inquire.

Q

quaet(d), *adj.* evil (cf. OE. *cwēad*, 'dung').
 quale, *f.* misery (OF. *cwalu*).
 qualijc, *adv.* badly, hardly, § 38.
 quam, *pret.* of comen, § 88 note 2.
 queden, *wkv.* greet, address (cf. OE. *cwiddian*), §§ 28, 93.
 quite, *quijt*, *adj. v. g.* free, devoid of.

R

raden, VII. advise, § 91.
 raet(d), *m.* advice.
 -re = er, § 47.
 recht¹, *n.* right. *na recht* (l. 171), properly. *met rechte* (l. 831), with good reason.
 recht², *adj.* right, straight.
 reken, *wkv.* extend, stretch (OE. *reccan*).
 reet(d), *reden*, *pret.* of riden.
 religioo'n, *n.* state of life bound by monastic vows, § 6.
 reven, *wkv.* rave.
 reyne, *adj.* clean, pure (Goth. *hrains*), §§ 23, 41.
 riden, I. ride, § 85.
 riep, *pret.* of roepen, § 91.

ries, *adj.* foolish.
 riet(d), *pret.* of raden.
 rike¹, *adj.* rich; *sb.p.* the rich (l. 504); *adv.* abundantly (l. 339).
 rike², *n.* realm, kingdom (OE. *rice*).
 rinnen, III. run, flow (OE. *iernan*), § 87.
 roepen, VII. call, cry (OE. *hrōpan*), §§ 41, 91.
 roc, *m.* upper garment, skirt (OE. *rocc*).
 roken, *pret. pl.* of ruken.
 root(d), *adj.* red, § 23.
 rossi'de, *n.* horse (cf. O. E. D. s.v. *rouncy*), § 6.
 rouwe, *fm.* sorrow (OE. *hrēow*), §§ 26, 41.
 rouwen, *wkv.* cause repentance (OE. *hrēowan*), § 86.
 ruken, II. smell (cf. OE. *rēocan*, E. *reek*), § 86.
 rumen, *wkv.* leave.
 ruste, *f.* rest.
 ru(u)sten, *wkv. intrans. and refl.* rest.

S (§ 42)

sach, saghen, § 21, *pret.* of sien.
 sadelen, *wkv.* saddle.
 saen, *adv.* soon, § 21.
 sake, *f.* matter, thing (OE. *sacu*).
 sal, salt, saelt, *pres. ind.* of sullen.
 sacristi'ē, *f.* sacristy, § 6.
 saluu't, *mn.* greeting, § 6.
 samen, *adv.* together. *t(e) samen*, together (OE. *samen*).
 sanders = des anders.
 sanc(g), *pret.* of singhen.
 savons = des avon(t)s.
 scaden, *wkv.* do mischief (OE. *scapian*).
 scaerla'ken, *n.* red cloth, § 16.
 scame, *f.* shame.
 scamelijc, *adj.* shameful.
 scande, *f.* disgrace (OE. *scand*).
 scat, *m.* treasure (OE. *sceatt*).
 sceden, VII. separate, depart (OE. *scādan*), §§ 23, 91.
 sceen, scheen, *pret.* of scinen.
 scenden, scinden, *wkv.* put to shame, destroy (OE. *scēndan*).
 sceppen, VII. shape (OE. *sciēppan*), § 90.
 sciere, *adv.* soon, quickly, at once, § 21.

sciet(d), *pret.* of sceden.
 scinden = scenden, § 18.
 scinen, I. appear, become visible (OE. *scinan*), § 85.
 scoe, *m.* shoe, §§ 41, 57.
 scone, *adj.* beautiful (OE. *sciene*), § 39.
 scoo'ne(i)de, -heit, *fn.* beauty, jewellery, § 58.
 scoren, *wkv.* tear, destroy, make ineffective, § 14.
 sede, *mf.* manner (OE. *sidu*), §§ 10, 58.
 seder, zeder, *adv.* since (OE. *siðor*), § 10.
 see, zee, *f.* sea, §§ 23, 48.
 segghen, *wkv.* say (OE. *seggan*), §§ 94, 95.
 seit, 3 *p.s. pres. ind.* of segghen, § 24.
 seker, *adj.* certain; *adv.* indeed (OE. *sicor*), § 10.
 se'kerlike, *adv.* certainly.
 seldom, *adv.* seldom.
 selc = sulc.
 selve, *adj. sb.* self, same.
 se'lverijn, *adj.* silver (OE. *sylfren*), § 32.
 senden, sinden, *wkv.* send, § 36.
 sere, *adv.* much, greatly (OE. *sāre*).
 sercoo't = sorcoo't.
 sermoen, *n.* sermon, § 6.
 setten, *wkv.* set, § 93.
 seve(n), seven, §§ 10, 46, 80.
 si¹, 3 *p.s. pres. subj.* of sijn, be.
 si², 3 *pers. pron. nsf.* and *np.* she, they, § 70.
 side¹, zide, *f.* side.
 side², *f.* silk (OE. *side*, Lat. *sēta*), §§ 5, 20.
 siecheit(d), *f.* illness, sickness, § 23.
 siele, ziel(e), *f.* soul.
 sien, V. see, §§ 24, 41, 89.
 sijn¹, *pron. poss.* his, its, § 73.
 sijn², *adv.* be, §§ 81, 106.
 sin, *m.* sense (ll. 3, 231, 589), heart (ll. 90, 126, 317), love (l. 119).
 sinden = senden.
 singhen, III. sing, § 87.
 sint(d), *prep.* since. sint dat, *conj.* since (OE. *sīþ*).
 sitten, V. sit, sit down, § 89.
 slachten, *wkv.* resemble.
 slaen, VI. strike, cast (OE. *slēan*), §§ 27, 41, 90.

slaep, *m.* sleep.
 slapen, VII. sleep, § 91.
 sliiep, *pret.* of slapen.
 slotel, *m.* key, § 14.
 smaken, *wkv.* have a savour, taste (ME. *smaken*).
 smal, *adj.* little, thin, slim; *sb.f.* die scone smale (l. 192), the lovely fair one.
 smerte, *f.* smart, pain.
 snel, *adj.* quick (OE. *snell*).
 sneven, *wkv.* fall, stumble, sin.
 sochte¹, *adj.* soft, quiet; *adv.* quietly, peaceably, §§ 44, 46.
 socht(e)², *pret.* of soeken, § 97.
 soeken, *wkv.* seek, §§ 21, 97.
 soete, suete, *adj.* sweet; *adv.* sweetly (l. 336); *sb.n.* tsuete (l. 140), sweetness, §§ 21, 48.
 soghen, *wkv.* suckle, § 23.
 so'ndare, sonder(e), *m.* sinner, § 50.
 sonde, *f.* sin, § 13.
 sondech(g), *adj.* sinful.
 sondelijc, *adj.* sinful.
 sonder, *prep.* without (OE. *sundor*, *adv.*), § 9.
 so'nderlinghe, *adv.* especially.
 so'nders(s)e, zondersse, *f.* sinner.
 sone, *m.* son, §§ 10, 50.
 sonne, *f.* sun.
 so(o), *adv.* so. Often preceding the predicate when this, in its turn, precedes the subject: u soo waren bat bequame | scone ghewaden (l. 264), daer soo bequaemt hem wale (l. 404), §§ 48, 64 note.
 sorghen, *wkv.* be anxious (OE. *sorgian*).
 sorcoo't, sercoo't, *mn.* a woman's jacket without sleeves.
 soude, *pret.* of sullen, § 17.
 spade, *adj. adv.* late (cf. Goth. comp. *spēdiza*), § 68.
 sparen, *wkv. trans.* spare; *intrans.* tarry.
 spel, *n.* game.
 spelen, *wkv.* play (OE. *spilian*).
 spinnen, III. spin, § 87.
 spise, *f.* food (med. Lat. *spēsa* < *spensa*), §§ 5, 20.
 spoet(d), *fn.* speed.
 spreken, IV. speak, utter (OE. *sprecan*), §§ 10, 82 note, 88.

stade, *f.* opportunity, good condition, aid. in **staden staen** (ll. 444, 744, 863), aid (*vb.*).
staen, **standen**, VI. stand, § 90.
starc, *adj.* strong (OE. *steare*), § 15.
stat(d), *fm.* place, town } (OE. *stēde*)
stede, *fm.* place, town } § 50 note.
steken, V. *trans.* prick; *intrans.* stick, remain fixed (cogn. w. OE. *stician*), § 89.
stemme, *f.* voice (OE. *stemn*), § 46.
sterven, III. die (OE. *steorfan*), § 87.
stillekine, *adv.* quietly.
stoet(d), *pret.* of **staen**.
stonde, *f.* hour, short period of time (OE. *stund*).
strael, *m.* arrow (OE. *stræl*).
strate, *f.* street. **siere straten gaen**, go away, §§ 5, 20.
striken, I. *trans.* rub, stroke; *intrans.* move, go, § 85.
subtijl, *adj.* refined, § 36.
suchten, *wkv.* sigh, §§ 22, 44.
suer, *adj.* sour; *sb.n.* tsuere (l. 140), §§ 8, 21.
suete = **soete**, § 8.
sulc, **selc**, *adj.* such; *sb.* many a one (ll. 46, 51), §§ 13, 79 c.
sullen, *pret. pres.* shall, will. Used as an auxiliary of the future tense and the imperative mood, §§ 13, 35 note, 81, 102.
suverlijke, *adj.* pure, beautiful; *sb.* **suverlike**, pure one (ll. 307, 340) (OE. *sýfre*), § 21.
swaer, **zwaer**, *adj.* heavy (OE. *swær*), § 39.
swaerlike, *adv.* heavily.
swert(d), *n.* sword.
swighen, I. be silent, *w.g.* (l. 355) and *trans.* (l. 1012) (OE. *swīgan*), § 85.

T

tale, *f.* words spoken, tale.
te¹, (1) *prep. w. d.* and *a.* of motion: to (ll. 85, 224); rest: at (l. 543); to form the supine: **si plach te ludene** (l. 34), **te wesen** (l. 27). (2) *adv. too, w. adj.* and *adv.*: **te swaer** (l. 155), **te groot** (l. 827), §§ 29, 30, 81.

te² (< *de*, orig. *instr. s.* of *dat*), used before comp., the (cf. OE. *þý, þon*), § 74.
telt(d), *m.* trot. **sinen (den) telt riden, varen**, trot.
ten = **te den**, § 30.
teren, *wkv.* subsist (cogn. w. OE. *teran*).
termijn, *m.* term, period, § 6.
tes (< *te des*), *conj.* until.
tien, II. draw (OE. *tēon*), §§ 24, 41, 43, 86.
tijt(d), *fm.* time (OE. *tīd*), § 59.
toe, *adv.* to, § 6.
toe'comen, IV. happen.
toghen, *wkv.* show (OS. *tōgian*, Goth. *ataugjan*), § 23.
tonen, *wkv.* show (< *toghenen*).
tooch, *pret.* of **tien**.
toren, *m.* grief (OE. *toru*), § 33.
torsen, *wkv.* load, § 47.
tot(e), (1) *prep.* motion: to; limitation: to (l. 661). (2) *conj.* until, § 31.
trac, *pret.* of **treken**.
traghe, **traech**, *adj.* lazy, slow (OE. *trāg*), § 61.
traghen, *wkv.* tarry.
treken, IV. draw, go, § 88.
trone, *m.* throne, canopy, firmament.
troost, *m.* comfort, support, § 23.
troostelije, *adj.* comforting.
troosten, *wkv.* comfort.
trooster, *m.* comforter.
trouwe, *f.* faith.
trouwen, *adv.* in truth, faithfully.
tsamen = **samen**, § 28.
tusschen, *prep.* between, § 19.
twee, two, §§ 23, 80.
twelf, twelve, § 80.
twien, *wkv. impers.* doubt (OE. *twēon*), § 24.
twivel, *m.* doubt.
twivelen, *wkv. w. g.* doubt.
twi'veling(h)e, *f.* uncertainty.

U

u, *pers. pron. dap.* of *du*, § 70.
ure, *f.* hour, § 20.
ute, **uut**, *prep. adv.* out of, out, §§ 6, 31.
u'tedoen, *wkv.* take off.
u'tegaen, VII. go out.

u'telesen, V. select.
 uten, uter = uut den, der, § 40.
 u'tesceppen, VII. scoop.
 u'tetien, II. take off.
 uutvercoren, *adj.* chosen.
 uw(e), u, 2 *poss. pron.* your (OLFr.
iuwa, OE. *eower*), § 73.

V

vader, *m.* father, § 54.
 vaec, *m.* drowsiness.
 vaen, VII. catch (OE. *fōn*), §§ 27,
 91, 92.
 vaer, *m.* fear.
 vaert(d), *fm.* journey (OE. *fierd*),
 § 16.
 van, *prep.* motion: away from (l.
 311); time (starting-point): from
 (l. 147); agent (with passive):
 by; belonging: of; origin: from,
 out of; relation: concerning, re-
 garding.
 vanden, *wkv.* visit (OE. *fandian*).
 vant(d), *pret.* of vinden.
 vanghen = vaen, §§ 91, 92.
 varen, VI. fare, go, travel, §§ 12, 90.
 vasten, *wkv.* fast.
 vel, *n.* skin, fur (OE. *fell*).
 vele, *n.* much; *adj.* many; *adv.*
 (especially before comparatives)
 much, §§ 68, 79g.
 velen, IV. recommend. Gode
 volen, in God's keeping (OE.
fēolan), §§ 41, 87 note 1, 88.
 velt(d), *n.* field, § 42 note.
 ve'nsterkijn, *n.* little window, §§ 5,
 6, 42 note.
 ver-, § 6.
 verbeiden, *wkv. w. g.* await.
 verberghen, III. hide, conceal,
 § 87.
 verbidden, V. pray urgently (l.
 783), save by prayer (l. 675).
 verbouden, *wkv.* embolden; *refl.*
 take courage, § 17.
 verdi'nghen, III. plead (dinghen)
 one's cause so well that he is
 acquitted.
 verdoemen, *wkv.* condemn, curse
 (OE. *fordēman*).
 verdriet, *n.* sorrow (cf. OE. *brēotan*
vb.), § 23.
 verdriven, I. expel (OE. *fordrīfan*).
 vergaen, VII. happen.

vergheten, V. *w. g.* forget, § 89.
 vergheven, V. forgive.
 verghinc(g), *pret.* of vergaen.
 vergier (g = dz), *m.* orchard, § 5.
 vergronden, *wkv.* fathom.
 verhelten, IV. hide, conceal (OE.
helan).
 verhoghen, *wkv. intrans.* rejoice;
trans. make glad, § 14.
 verkiesen, III. choose, §§ 23, 43, 86.
 verclaren, *wkv.* become clear.
 vercochte, *pret.* of vercopen.
 vercoos, *pret.* of verkiesen.
 vercopen, *wkv.* sell, § 97.
 vercoren, *adj.* chosen, excellent
 (orig. *p.p.* of verkiesen), § 43.
 verladen, VI. overburden, § 90.
 verlaten, VII. *refl.* rely upon (te
 or op), § 91.
 verlenen, *wkv.* lend, grant (OE.
lænan), § 23.
 verlies, *nm.* loss.
 verliesen, II. lose (OE. *forlēosan*),
 §§ 23, 43, 86.
 verloossen, *wkv.* release, save, § 42.
 verloren, *p.p.* of verliesen, § 43.
 vermanen, *wkv.* urge, beseech.
 vermondten, *wkv.* tell, communi-
 cate.
 vernemen, IV. notice, observe, in-
 quire.
 vernoy', *n.* annoyance, distress.
 vernoy'en, *wkv.* annoy.
 veronnen, *pret. pres.* find fault
 with, blame, § 101.
 verre, *adv.* far.
 verscoven, II. repel (OE. *forscū-*
fan), § 86.
 versien, V. notice.
 ver smoren, *wkv.* smother (OE.
forsmorian), § 7.
 versochten, *wkv.* heave a deep
 sigh.
 verstaen, VI. understand, hear.
 verstoet(d), *pret.* of verstaen.
 vertaren = verteren, § 15.
 vertel(1)en, *wkv.* narrate.
 verte'ren, vertaren, *wkv.* consume
 (cogn. w. OE. *teran*), § 15.
 vertoghen, *wkv.* show.
 vertrecken, *wkv.* narrate.
 verva'luën, *wkv.* fade, become fal-
 low, § 33.
 ververen, *wkv.* frighten; *refl.* fear,
 § 21 note.

vervroyen, *wkv.* gladden; *refl.* rejoice, § 25.
 verwandelen, *wkv.* change.
 verwaten, VII. curse, § 91.
 verweent(d), *adj.* luxurious, wanton, splendid.
 verwecken, *wkv.* awake, arouse (OE. *węccan*).
 verwerven, III. obtain (OE. *hweorfan*).
 verwijt, *nm.* reproach, disgrace (cf. OE. *edwit*).
 vier'tien, fourteen.
 vijf'hondert(d), five hundred, §§ 46, 80.
 vinden, III. find, §§ 83, 87.
 vi'ngherlijn, *n.* ring.
 vinc(g), *pret.* of vanghen, § 92.
 vinken = vinc en, § 40.
 vinstu, § 38.
 visente'ren, *wkv.* visit, § 46.
 vite, *f.* life-story (Lat. *vita*).
 vlamme, *f.* flame.
 vleeschelijc, *adj.* fleshly, carnal, § 23.
 vlijt, *m.* eagerness, zeal (cf. OE. *flitan*).
 voe'deren, *wkv.* line (cf. OE. *fōpor, n.*).
 voeghen, *wkv.* suit.
 voeren, voren, *wkv.* lead, conduct, carry (OE. *fēran*).
 voet, *m.* foot.
 voghel, *m.* bird (OE. *fuzol*).
 volghen, *wkv.* follow.
 volco'melijc, *adv.* perfectly, entirely.
 volmae'ct, *adj.* perfect.
 vore, voor, vor, (1) *prep.* of place: in front of, before (ll. 97, 102, 203, 552); time: vore midder-nacht (l. 193), before midnight; order: voor alle man (l. 370), first of all men; causal: in behalf of, for the sake of: bidt vore mi (l. 439). (2) *adv.* of place: in front (l. 224); time: beforehand (l. 506), § 31.
 voren¹, *adv.* before. te voren (l. 840), before, previously. In combination with vbs.: te voren comen (ll. 724, 737), appear; (te) voren legghen (ll. 364, 378), propose, §§ 6, 7.
 voren² = voeren.

vorme, *f.* form, shape.
 vo'rsprake, *f.* mediator.
 vort, voort, *adv.* of place: forwards, on; of time: further, henceforth.
 voort meer (l. 910), henceforth (OE. *forþ*), §§ 7, 16.
 vrame, *f.* advantage.
 vremde, vremt(d), *adj.* foreign (OE. *frem(e)de, fremþe*), § 12.
 vrese, *f.* fear (cogn. w. OE. *frūsan*, 'tempt'), § 23.
 vri, *adj.* free, noble; a stock epithet of the Virgin Mary (l. 535), § 27.
 vriën, *wkv.* free (OE. *frēogan*), § 27.
 vriendelike, *adv.* kindly.
 vriendi'ne, *f.* friend, § 6.
 vrient(d), *m.* friend, § 24.
 vroe, *adv.* early, § 8.
 vroet(d), *adj.* wise (OE. *frōd*).
 vro(o), *adj.* glad, § 8.
 vroude, *f.* joy, § 26.
 vrouwe, *f.* woman, lady, mistress (cogn. w. OE. *frēa*), § 26.
 vullen, *wkv.* fill (OE. *fyllan*), §§ 13, 93.
 vysioe'n, *n.* vision, § 6.

W

wachte, *f.* watch, watchfulness.
 wachte nemen *w.g.* (l. 148), look out for.
 wachten, *wkv.* *w.g.* wait for.
 waen, *m.* expectation, doubt. son-der waen, doubtless (OE. *wēn*).
 waer¹, (1) *adj.* true. in ware dinc (l. 833), in truth, faithfully. (2) *n.* truth. over waer (ll. 30, 455, 476), for truth. ghi segt waer (l. 950), you are right.
 waer², *adv.* where. In combination with prepp. and advv.: waer bi (l. 586), on what ground? waer omme (ll. 240, 248), why, § 41.
 waerde = werde.
 waerheide, *f.* truth, § 58.
 waerlike, *adv.* verily, truly.
 -waert, -wert(d), *adv.* ten clooster waert (l. 788), towards the convent. ter stat wert (l. 164), towards the town. derwaert (l. 245), thither; werwaert (l. 146), whither, §§ 15 note, 16.
 waest = was et, § 11.

waken, *wkv.* be awake, keep watch (OE. *wacian*).

wale = wel.

wan, *pret.* of winnen.

wandelen, *wkv. trans.* alter.

wanderen, *wkv.* go, walk.

wanen, *wkv.* think, expect (OE.

wēnan), § 21.

wa'nhope, *f.* despair, § 6.

wanc, *m.* hesitation, doubt (cf. OE.

wanc-ol, *adj.*).

want, *conj.* for, as.

warde = werde.

ware, *f.* care (OE. *waru*).

warp, *pret.* of worpen.

wart(d), *pret.* of werden.

was, waren, *pret.* of wesen.

wat, *pron. interr. ntr.* what, often

followed by a *gp.* : in wat lande

(l. 595) ; *indef.* whatsoever (l. 55) :

in wat leven ic noy[t] was

(l. 527), § 77.

wech(g), *adv.* away, § 29.

wedde, *n.* pledge, possession (OE.

wēdd), § 12.

weder¹, *adv.* again, anew, back.

weder², *conj.* whether. weder —

ofte (l. 47), whether — or ; weder

— no (ll. 656, 952), neither — nor,

§ 41.

wedermoet(d), *m.* despair (OE.

wīpermōd), § 6.

wedertale, *f.* answer (OE. *wīper-
talu*).

weduwe, *f.* widow, §§ 10, 33.

wee, (1) *n.* woe, pain ; (2) *adv.*

sadly. mi es wee (l. 111), I am

sad, § 23.

weec, *pret.* of wiken.

we(e)lde, *f.* bliss (ME. *welthe*).

ween, *m.* wailing, grief (cf. OE.

wānian), § 23.

weke, *f.* week, § 10.

wel, wale, *adv.* well, greatly ; *n.*

weal, bliss.

wecken, *wkv.* arouse (OE. *węccan*),

§ 93.

wenden, *wkv.* go (OE. *węndan*).

wenen, *wkv.* weep (OE. *wānian*),

§ 23.

werde, warde, waerde, *f.* worth,

value, price, treasure, §§ 15, 16.

werden, III, become, be (as an

auxiliary of the passive voice)

(OE. *weorban*), §§ 81, 83, 87.

werdech(g), *adj.* worthy.

werelt(d), *f.* world, mankind.

werf, *f.* (course of) time (OE.

hwearf, 'exchange'), §§ 15, 41.

werk, *n.* work.

werken, *wkv.* work, § 97.

werwaert(d), *adv.* whither.

wes, *gs.* of wie, wat.

wese, *m.* orphan, § 23.

wesen, V. be. Used as a noun :

being (l. 209), §§ 89, 106.

west, *adv.* westward.

weten, *pret. pres.* know (OE. *wāt*),

§§ 10, 23, 99.

wi(e), *pl.* of ic, we, § 70.

wide, *adv.* wide, far.

wie, *pron. interr.* who ? *relat.* who ;

indef. whosoever, § 77.

wijf, *n.* woman (OE. *wīf*, *n.*), § 21.

wijn, *m.* wine, § 5.

wijs, *adj.* wise.

wiken, I. recede, fly, § 85.

wile¹, *f.* veil (Lat. *vēlum*), § 20.

wile², *f.* space of time, while, § 41.

wilen, *adv.* whilom.

willemij'n, *m.* a member of the

monastic order of St. William

founded by Pope Callixtus II.

willen, *wkv.* will, wish, want to,

§ 107.

winnen, III. win, gain, earn, be-

get, § 87.

wise, *f.* manner, way (OE. *wīs(e)*).

wiselike, *adv.* wisely.

wiste, *pret.* of weten, § 99.

wit, *adj.* white ; *sb.* met witten

ghecleet, clad in white (l. 934),

§§ 22 note, 41.

wonden, *wkv.* wound, § 9.

wonder, *adj.* strange, marvellous,

§ 9.

wonder, *n.* wonder, miracle.

worpen, III. throw (OE. *weorpan*),

§§ 15, 87.

wo(o)rt(d), *n.* word, §§ 7, 16, 52.

woude, *pret.* of willen.

wreken, IV. avenge (OE. *wrecan*).

wulle, *f.* wool, § 13 note 1.

wullen, *adj.* woollen, clad in a

woollen cloak, § 13.

Y

yemen, yet = iemen, iet.

Z = S

PROPER NAMES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A·bsolon (l. 372).</p> <p>Be·atrijs (l. 1029).</p> <p>Elve, the Elbe (l. 611).</p> <p>Gero·nde, the Gironde (l. 611), § 5.</p> <p>Ghij·sbrecht, Gilbert (OE. <i>Gīsl-beorht</i>) (l. 14), § 47.</p> <p>Gi·semast, Gesmas, the penitent thief on the cross (l. 654), § 5.</p> | <p>La·zarus (l. 218), § 60.</p> <p>Mari·a, §§ 27, 60.</p> <p>Na·zaret (l. 543).</p> <p>Rome (l. 785).</p> <p>Teo·phulus, Theophilus (l. 519).</p> <p>Venus (ll. 125, 366).</p> |
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